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WILL BRITAIN GIVE ANOTHER THRONE TO KING HUSSEIN'S SON?

Britain, It Is Understood, May Offer Emir Feisal Throne of Mesopotamia to Make Good Its Solemn Promises to Hussein

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That picturesque figure, the Emir Feisal, has returned to London, and a four-month tenancy of a furnished house in Berkeley Square has been taken for his accommodation. The Emir comes not as the guest of the British Government, but, nevertheless, as a welcome visitor, for he is recognized as a valued friend of Great Britain and there is a marked disposition to show him considerable honor, and to seek out some way of redeeming allied promises to him and the Syrians which will not run counter to the legitimate wishes of France.

It may be well to recall the fact that, acting on behalf of the entente during the war, the British authorities made certain definite promises to King Hussein of Arabia, in return for which the assistance (which proved to be of great value) of an Arab army was obtained in the campaign against Turkey. These promises, among other things, stipulated that Syria was to be an independent state under the kingship of the Emir Feisal, the eldest son of King Hussein.

After the conclusion of the armistice, the French harked back to the Sykes-Picot secret agreement of 1916, and demanded that they should be granted the mandate for Syria, and they insisted that those parts of Syria which were (under the agreement with Hussein) to become independent should fall within their sphere. The situation was complicated by the unfortunate disposition of the French to regard Feisal—who had meantime been elected King of Syria by the people—with unfriendly feelings. They counted him an Anglophile, which, indeed, he is, and displayed a tendency to place a nominee of their own on the throne, if throne there was to be.

French Mandate Opposed

Feisal and his people, on their part, did not conceal their antipathy to a French mandate. They desired that America, or, failing America, then Great Britain, should exercise the protecting powers, and declared that French claims should be considered as null and void.

The situation was further complicated by early French action, which made it clear that Syria was to become a second Algeria. For some time the British Government succeeded in balancing its responsibilities to Hussein and Feisal with the demands of the Anglo-French agreement, and general entente, but the day finally arrived when they found it necessary to evacuate the British army of occupation in Syria, and hand over the administration and control to the French, under General Gouraud. Events then moved swiftly. Troubles arose with the populace, who manifested their objection to the French; other disorders were precipitated until, finally, Feisal was exiled from the country and a government of Francophile nominees set up in his stead.

The Promises to Hussein

Meantime, it had been made evident in Paris that any opposition to the French policy or demands in Syria would wreck the Anglo-French entente—still a prime necessity to the peace of Europe—and the British Government began to consider how it could otherwise make good its promises to Hussein. It was soon seen that Mesopotamia offered a modus vivendi. The British interpretation of mandatory power differed from that adopted by France, in that it endeavored to set up a national government and supply the assistance required to set it on its feet. The Mesopotamians desired a king, and, being constituted of a number of nomadic tribes, it mattered little to them who filled the office, provided he was a direct descendant of the prophet.

Prior to the crisis in Syria, the British had been backing Abdullah, King Hussein's second son, but it is now desired to substitute for him none other than the Emir Feisal, Mesopotamians, Syrians and Arabs, are one and the same race, and it is highly probable that some day they will be united together in one Arabian kingdom. Thus Feisal is a choice to which little or no exception can be taken. He is a man of very liberal views, and would probably succeed in welding the nomad tribes of the two rivers into a homogeneous nation.

The Best Alternative

The Emir himself, as he explained to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, fully appreciates the difficulties which face the British Government in view of its engagements with the French, and he would be prepared to accept the throne of Mesopotamia as compensation. As to the Syrians themselves, they do not conceal their disappointment, but they deem the suggestion which has been advanced to be the best alternative, and they are confident that Arabian unity would spread in course of time from Mesopotamia, through Syria, instead of vice versa.

The French point of view is opposed to the transfer of Feisal to Mesopotamia. They dislike the Emir cordially, and no doubt are indisposed to

BRITAIN'S VIEW OF DISARMING AFFAIR

While Great Allowance Is Made for Germany's Difficulties, the British Government Is Still Fully in Accord With France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The notes exchanged between the French and the German governments regarding the execution of the German obligations in the matter of disarmament, which have been published, have not caused much stir in British official circles. Failure is alleged in the French note of the part of the German Government to deliver up the arms collected from the civilian population, and the German Government is said to have refused to disarm the Einwohnerwehr in East Prussia and Bavaria.

Delivery of excess war matériel, the note states, has not been completed, and certain winding-up organizations (or demobilization units, whose existence is contrary to the Peace Treaty, are still being unnecessarily maintained. The German Government's reply to these charges is either tantamount to categorical denial, or explanations as to the non-fulfillment and promises of complete compliance in the near future, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed. It is, for instance, claimed that, for the most part, war matériel surrendered by the civilian population has been handed over to a commercial company for destruction, while the charge that surplus war matériel of the former German Army has not been entirely delivered is disputed. The few demobilization units still in existence will disappear by April 1.

Regarding the East Prussian and Bavarian Einwohnerwehr, the German Government contends, although it has not refused to disarm these bodies, local conditions do not permit it to proceed with disarming with the same rapidity as in other parts of Germany. The situation was further complicated by early French action, which made it clear that Syria was to become a second Algeria.

For some time the British Government succeeded in balancing its responsibilities to Hussein and Feisal with the demands of the Anglo-French agreement, and general entente, but the day finally arrived when they found it necessary to evacuate the British army of occupation in Syria, and hand over the administration and control to the French, under General Gouraud. Events then moved swiftly. Troubles arose with the populace, who manifested their objection to the French; other disorders were precipitated until, finally, Feisal was exiled from the country and a government of Francophile nominees set up in his stead.

Germany's Position Considered

There is a disposition in British official circles to make great allowances for Germany's difficulties as set forth in this note, and it is felt there is no necessity for hurrying the matters touched upon therein. In a conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a prominent British official pointed out that the situation was not one which contained any element of immediate danger for France.

On the other hand, danger to the internal peace of Germany, real or fancied, did account for a good deal in the present attitude of the German Government, for Communism is still a factor in German politics. In Bavaria, for instance, as reports gathered by British official representatives there show, the more conservative Bavarians are determined to have none of it and would resist any attempt on the part of the Berlin Government to weaken their means of keeping under their more extreme elements.

Without being exactly a land of milk and honey, the informant stated that Bavaria is by far the most prosperous part of Germany, and her feeling toward social experiments of the soviet type is well understood and appreciated. More suspicion is displayed, however, toward East Prussia, where the "security troops" might conceivably prove a great thorn in the side of Poland in the event of further hostilities between that country and Russia.

While British opinion refuses to be alarmed at the questions raised with the German Government during the past few days, there is no disagreement between the British and French governments. French unofficial opinion professes serious alarm at the failure of Mr. Lloyd George to rush over to Paris this week to confer with George Leygues, the French Premier, but the informant declared that the British Premier is quite prepared to join his French colleague in conference as soon as it becomes necessary.

Coming Meeting at Paris

In any case, a meeting will be held in Paris, probably toward the close of this month, to discuss the wider questions arising out of the former conference in London. That Mr. Lloyd George does not go to Paris just at this moment is an indication, not of indifference, but of non-necessity. Winston S. Churchill, the War Minister, is already in France, but the informant stated that his visit is of a purely private nature. The question of German disarmament is, after the military authorities and technical advisers have submitted reports, a wholly political one, which would not be within Mr. Churchill's province to decide. The text of Marshal Foch's report is, as a matter of fact, now in the hands of the British Government for its consideration.

JUDGES REJECT PACKERS' PLANS

Court Will Take and Sell Their Stockyard Interests If They Do Not Make Suitable Proposal—Government Is Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday rejected the plans proposed by the meat packers for the disposal of their interests in stockyards and declared that the court may take over the property and dispose of it through its own trustees if the packers do not present a suitable plan within the time allowed.

This is the latest development of the negotiations that have been going on for almost a year in an effort to find a way of enforcing the terms of the consent decree which would be acceptable to the packers and to the Department of Justice. Two plans presented by the packers were rejected by the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission disapproving of the second one categorically and at the same time recommending that trustees be appointed by the court to carry on the business under its direction and to dispose of the interests in question.

Justice Department Statement

The Department of Justice issued a statement which said: "The Department of Justice regards the decision as a signal victory for the government."

"The department regards as the most important part of this decision the announcement that the court has and will exercise the power of taking control of this property and selling it through its own trustees if the packers should fail to present a suitable plan within the time allowed. Upon the argument, which resulted in this decision, the packers' attorneys contended that the court had no such power. This decision means that the decree entered with the consent of the packers has real force and that the packers must obey it in every respect. It means that if the packers do not give over themselves from the stockyards, the court will do it for them."

Abstract of Decision

The court decision was, in abstract, as follows: "It is alleged among other things that the defendants are monopolizing interstate commerce in the products of their packing houses by preventing the establishment of competing packing houses through their control of the stockyards serving their packing houses, which stockyards in turn control the possibilities for the establishment and maintenance of new packing houses in their vicinity, and these acts, it is alleged, tend to create and have actually created a monopoly of a line of interstate commerce. This allegation apparently brings the case within the purview of the anti-trust law, which forbids and makes unlawful the acquisition by one corporation engaged in interstate commerce of stock in another corporation also engaged in interstate commerce 'where the effect of such acquisition may be to substantially lessen competition between the corporation whose stock is so acquired and the corporation making the acquisition, or to restrain such commerce in any section or community, or tend to create a monopoly of any line of commerce.' The only question left to be considered on this point would seem to be whether the stockyard companies are engaged in interstate commerce; because if they are so engaged it is quite distinctly alleged that the acquisition of their stock by the packing house companies does have the effect to restrain such interstate commerce and does tend to create a monopoly of a line of commerce. The nature of the business carried on by the stockyard companies has been so often pointed out by the courts that it is hardly open to question that such companies are engaged to some extent at least in interstate commerce. That the holding of stock by the packing house companies in the stockyard companies falls within the purview of the anti-trust laws was apparently the view taken by the defendants when they consented to a decree perpetually enjoining them from continuing to hold such stock; and that now appears to the court to be the correct view.

Power of Court to Act

"The injunction being treated as a valid exercise of the power of the court, the next question is, whether the defendants can be compelled to obey the injunction by any other means than by process for contempt. The eighteenth clause of the decree declares that the court retains jurisdiction of the case. Under this clause, it is believed, the court may take any such action as would be appropriate for the enforcement of the injunction if the injunction had been granted upon actual trial and finding of the facts alleged in the bill. It follows that the court has power to enforce the injunction by a receiver and sale if that becomes necessary.

"But the defendants should be allowed a reasonable time and opportunity to dispose of their obnoxious holdings for themselves. It is contended by the government that such time and opportunity have been allowed already and this may be true; but the court is ready to solve any doubt on the subject in favor of the defendants. Neither the plan presented by the Morris group nor the plan presented by the Armour and Swift groups is such as can be approved by the court in view of the requirements of the consent decree.

Consolidation Unacceptable

"In order to facilitate future progress it is considered best to state here that the court cannot see its way to approve any plan for the consolidation of the yards, whether by a holding company or otherwise.

Any Plan to be Acceptable Must

provide for an early and complete divestment by the defendants of all the obnoxious holdings.

"If any delay is to be allowed in the divestment under the plans that may be proposed, such plans must provide for complete control by the court in the meantime of all such stocks.

"Unless the defendants are able to propose a plan that will meet the foregoing requirements the court will feel obliged to appoint officers to take the title to all the stock in question and to hold the same subject to the order of the court until suitable arrangements can be made to have it disposed of in accordance with the terms and purposes of the decree.

"The defendants are allowed an extension of 30 days within which to file new plans."

PARKS ASSOCIATION ISSUES A WARNING

One Single Irrigation Privilege Opens Door and Entire Commercialization Will Follow Inevitably, Says Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"If Congress grants one single irrigation privilege in any national park, no matter how inconspicuous the dam, or how little it injures the park, it destroys the historic principle of complete conservation which alone differentiates national parks from national forests. It opens the door. Entire commercialization of all national parks will follow logically and inevitably." These are the words of Robert Sterling Yard, executive secretary of the National Parks Association, in a bulletin which the organization is sending out from its office in Washington, District of Columbia, under the title of "Essential Facts Concerning the War on the National Parks."

"After 48 years of uninterrupted national parks conservation, the last Congress nearly passed a bill permitting irrigation reservoirs in the Falls River Basin of the Yellowstone National Park, and actually passed one creating a federal water-power commission with power to lease all public waters, including those of national parks and monuments," says the bulletin. "Yet 24 consecutive Congresses had confirmed the purpose of complete conservation for national parks, and had denied hundreds of attempts to commercialize them."

"Neither of the last session's bills attracted any attention in Congress, and neither came to the knowledge of the public until nearly the session's end. A hastily gathered group of public-spirited associations stopped the Falls River irrigation bill in the House on May 25 after it had slipped quietly through the Senate, but did not defeat it. It will come up again next winter. The water-power bill passed both houses before we discovered that it applied also to national parks and monuments, and became law. A bill to amend the Water-Power Act so that it will not apply to national parks will be introduced at the next session, under the auspices of the Department of the Interior.

Movement Unchecked

"Meantime a thoroughly organized and well-financed movement was uncovered in Montana with the object of damming Yellowstone Lake, and a bill is in preparation with that purpose for introduction in the next session of Congress.

"Local irrigation interests behind these bills have combined with other irrigation interests in the hope that one or other of the projects will pass, thus creating the precedent for which many irrigation projects for other national parks are waiting. There is no doubt that local water-power interests are concerned in this combination also. Already applications have been made to the Water-Power Commission for privileges, including dams, power houses and transmission lines, in the Grand Cañon and Sequoia National Parks.

"This combination of interests bordering on the parks is very powerful. It is entrenched in politics, and has strong leaders in both houses of Congress.

"National parks are popularly called playgrounds, but that is not their definition. National parks are playgrounds, also, and of high degree. Irrigation, water power, forestry and hunting in season are permitted in national forests, but not in national parks.

"National parks are national museums. Their purpose is to preserve forever, in their original untouched condition, certain few, small, widely separated examples of the American wilderness of the pioneer and the frontiersman, of the works and products of nature unblemished by man's hands; of our native wild animals living natural lives in the natural homes of their ancestors.

No Other Such Gift

"We can pass on to posterity no other gift of such pleasure-giving and profit-giving quality, combined with unique usefulness to history and science, as these museums of native America.

"This nation is rich enough to afford them. In area they are, altogether, 4 per cent of the national forests and 1.3 per cent of the remaining public lands, the commercial water opportunities in both of which are less than 10 per cent developed.

"The relation of the national parks to the national forests may be likened to that of a museum of natural history to the great city park in which it stands.

"To save these unique national museums (the world has no others like them) we must personally insist that our senators and representatives in Congress—

"First, amend the Water-Power Act so that it shall not apply to national parks and monuments. This will have the effect of throwing the power over them back in Congress where it has rested for a half a century and where it belongs; and

Second, defeat the Falls River Basin Bill, the bill for the privilege to dam Yellowstone Lake, and any other bills of similar purpose affecting any national parks which appear before the next session."

GERMAN CONCERN AT PLEBISCITE ORDERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—The regulations adopted by the inter-allied commission for the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, published today, give grave concern to the Germans. They are pronounced to be distinctly designed to help the Polish chances and to injure Germany's.

The fact is pointed out that the regulations closely follow the lines advocated in the propaganda organs of Mr. Korfanty, the Polish leader, and the remark is heard that General Lerond drew up the regulations practically according to Mr. Korfanty's dictation. While the regulations do not fix the date of the plebiscite, it is inferred that it cannot occur before the middle of March. The commission will fix the date later.

The alleged partiality for the Polish demands makes all the worse impression from the fact that neither Germany's plebiscite commissioner nor any other German representative in Upper Silesia was consulted during the long discussion of regulations by the inter-allied commission. Germany's objections to the regulations are that, for persons living in Upper Silesia, but not originally from there, a period of 16 years' continuous residence is required, which disfranchises many German workers who entered the Province since 1904 to assist in building up the industries, whereas the Treaty only stipulated that nobody entering the Province since January 1, 1919, could vote.

Another objection is that the smaller communities must vote as parts of the larger neighboring communities, though how this injures the German prospects is difficult to see. Among the bitter comments made here is that this is only another French decision, made with the distinct intention of giving the district to Poland.

DISMISSED WELSH MINERS REINSTATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Tuesday).—Following the conference here on Monday between the chairman of the Ocean Coal Company and a deputation representing the South Wales miners' executive, it was announced that the company had agreed to find employment in other pits for the 11 men who were dismissed from the colliery because their places had become unremunerative.

As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the dismissal of the men was keenly resented by the Rhondda miners, and about 40,000 of them struck work just before the holidays, demanding their reinstatement.

PROTESTS AGAINST MENNONITE MOVE ARE UNAVALING

Governor of Mississippi Bids Sect Welcome—Large Tract of Land Purchased—Statement by Mennonite Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi.—In the face of opposition from the entire American Legion, Gov. Lee M. Russell, of Mississippi, has officially refused to withdraw his welcome to the State, his guarantee of the right to educate their children as they see fit and in the language they choose, the right to religious freedom, or all the privileges of citizenship, which he had previously, and privately, extended to 162,000 members of the Mennonite sect, who have purchased large land-holdings in this State and are preparing to migrate from the Swift Current district of Manitoba, Canada, to these lands early in 1921.

The Mennonites, it is now officially announced, have bought 135,000 acres of land, and taken options on 100,000 acres more, in Wayne and Greene counties, Mississippi. They paid \$18 an acre for this land; a total of \$2,430,000, and paid cash, while it is reliably reported that they deposited \$10,000 additional for the option on the 100,000 acres whose purchase they are considering. These lands are among the most fertile in the south, and lie in southeastern Mississippi, a country of rolling prairies, sparsely wooded, but well watered, and requiring little clearing up for immediate crop-planting.

Cause of Migration

The Mennonites are migrating from Canada, according to H. M. Klausen, who came here from the Swift Current district to represent them, and who closed the purchase of the land, because the Manitoba provincial government has been trying, for several years to compel them to send their children to the public schools, instead of to the private Mennonite schools, where the only language taught is German, and where the history of the world is alleged to be strongly tinged with pro-Germanism in its teaching. Mr. Klausen refused either to affirm or to deny this charge. He is, however, in this teaching, but admitted that all the Mennonite schools are conducted in the German language.

The migration, when it was first reported, met with strong opposition. First, the Louisiana department of the American Legion, then the Mississippi department, and, finally, within the past two weeks, the whole national organization of the Legion, adopted unanimous resolutions against the so-called "Mennonite invasion." These resolutions, accompanied by strong protests, were sent to Governor Russell, but he remained unmoved by them.

Protest and Governor's Reply

The American Legion's protest, in brief, said: "The Mennonites are conscientious objectors, refusing to enter military service. They will not assimilate American citizenship, neither will they allow themselves or their children to be assimilated by the American people. They will not send their children to public schools, but teach them only in German and only in their private schools. They speak German in their daily communication with each other. As immigrants to the United States, they should be treated as such."

To this Governor Russell gave his answer to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, as follows: "I have guaranteed religious and educational freedom to the Mennonites. I am giving them a guarantee only of what the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every one who enters its doors. Neither governor nor state can go behind the Constitution of the United States.

"The Mennonites may be conscientious objectors to military service, but President Wilson himself recognized such people during the war, and made special provision for them. I have not opposed and shall not oppose what is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and what is a good enough principle to be followed by the President of the United States. I have given these guarantees to the Mennonites, and I shall stand by these guarantees."

Neal Campbell, of Natchez, Mississippi, executive committee-man of the Mississippi department of the American Legion, wrote some days ago, when the Legion first began its campaign against the Mennonites, a letter to the Louisiana department of the Legion, in which he said, in part: "The American Legion in Mississippi is on record as being firmly and truly opposed to the coming of the Mennonites, and has given notice to them, and to the officials of the State of Mississippi that the campaign against them would be only commenced with their arrival in this State."

The answer of the Louisiana members of the American Legion to this letter was the formal protest, unani-

ally adopted, which was sent to the Mississippi department of the American Legion, and, finally, within the past two weeks, the whole national organization of the Legion, adopted unanimous resolutions against the so-called "Mennonite invasion." These resolutions, accompanied by strong protests, were sent to Governor Russell, but he remained unmoved by them.

Understanding on Ruhr Denied

Japan, it was stated, is recognized by the Allies as having certain economic interests in the Shantung Peninsula, but this recognition does not extend to Siberia or Manchuria and the report that Japan will support France in her contentions concerning reparations in the Ruhr district in return for French and Italian support in Shantung, Manchuria and Siberia, is without foundation in fact.

Continuing, the British authority stated that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is a purely defensive agreement and does not entitle Japan to count on British support for any extraneous political ambitions she may have in view. This, it was stated, is made perfectly clear in the preamble to the agreement, which states that the high contracting parties stipulate that the object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is "preservation of the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce of all nations in China; maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in regions of eastern Asia and of India, and defense of their special interest in said regions."

Chinese View Expressed

Discussing the matter with a highly placed Chinese authority, it was learned that even though an agreement existed between France, Italy, and Japan, along the lines quoted above, there would be no need for secrecy, as Great Britain, France and Italy are already bound by virtue of their 1914 agreement with Japan, whereby, as the price of Japanese assistance to the Allies in the East, the latter pledge themselves to support the Japanese claims to the former German economic interest in Kiaochow, Tsing-tao and throughout the Shantung Peninsula.

The Chinese authority further stated: "It is beside the question for the Allies to contend that the concessions were extorted from them by Japan in the hour of the Allies' dire need—unless it is the Allies' intention to appeal along the lines proposed in President Wilson's 14 points to an international court against the binding character of any agreement signed under duress."

Similar rumors were heard, it is learned among various representatives at the Peace Conference in Paris and were treated like many other reports which circulated there as being of little consequence.

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monly signed by the entire membership of the department, 6000 strong, against allowing the Mennonites to enter the country. Mississippi immediately followed with 5000 protestants, the full membership of her department, and now the national organization of the American Legion, 2,000,000 strong, has endorsed, through its national representatives, the same protest.

Statement by Mennonite Leader

And here is the answer of H. M. Klausner, one of the heads of the Mennonites, who is now in Jackson, and who closed the deal for the 125,000 acres of land, to these protests, an answer given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor immediately after Governor Russell had made his statement:

"You may be assured that 162,000 Mennonites are coming to Mississippi in the spring of 1921, just as rapidly as they can sell off their lands in the Swift Current district in Manitoba, where they already have disposed of nearly 100,000 acres of the 260,000 acres they own there. Some of these farms have been sold to Canadians, but the greater part have been bought up eagerly by American farmers, living along the Canadian border, some of whom already have moved into their new holdings.

"It is not that we dislike Canada that we are leaving there, but the Canadian authorities have refused to pass laws which we cannot obey in justice to our religious beliefs and educational system, following the principles of both laid down by our forefathers in Europe hundreds of years ago. It is not true—as has been reported—that there is discord between the 'old-faith' Mennonites and the younger generation. Neither is it true that only the followers of the 'old-faith' will migrate from Canada. Both old and young—all the Mennonites, in fact—will leave Canada, and take up their residences, and carry on their lives, where they are guaranteed religious and educational freedom. Such guarantees we have been given here in Mississippi.

Three Years of Site-Seeking

"The church, which is the governing body of my people, will formally vote on and approve the purchase of the lands in Mississippi, but this is so far an accomplished fact that I have paid the greater part of the purchase price of the 125,000 acres of land we have obtained in southeastern Mississippi and also have put up a deposit on an option on 100,000 acres more. Canadian and American railroad representatives were in conference with the leaders of my people the last week in December, and arrangements were completed for the transportation of the entire party, as nearly as one time as possible. Special agents are now on their way to Wayne and Greene counties to establish trade connections, allocate the lands to the various families, and have them install farming implements, as well as to provide shelter for the people until homes can be built.

"Three years of inquiry preceded the decision to move to Mississippi. Detailed investigations were made by myself and other representatives of my people, who were sent to Mexico, to Central America, to South America, and to some of the countries of Europe, as well as to other parts of the United States. The authorities of every country and state were questioned especially as to guarantees of religious and educational freedom. The guarantees of the state government of Mississippi were considered the most satisfactory, and, consequently, this State was chosen for the colony.

The Mississippi Purchase

"The facts of the transaction are simply these: The Mennonite church, which is to say, the people of a religious belief who are known commonly as 'the Mennonites,' has purchased from a group of landholders, headed by H. A. Emerson, of Yellow Pine, Arkansas, a tract of 125,000 acres of land in Wayne and Greene counties, southeastern Mississippi, at a price of \$18 an acre, or a total of \$2,250,000, approximately \$2,000,000 of which I have already paid to Mr. Emerson and his associates, and the balance of which will be paid before my people arrive. We also have paid \$10,000 for an option, running to March 1, 1921, on 100,000 acres more of the same kind of land, adjoining the tract already purchased. When we take up this option, as we undoubtedly shall, this \$10,000 will become part of the purchase price, which is to be at \$18 an acre also, or \$1,800,000 more, and is to be bought from the same party of landowners.

"The first movement of my people south will be of 162,000 individuals. They will come direct, on through trains, from Winnipeg to Jackson, and thence go to the lands they have purchased, where they will at once begin the erection of homes, churches and schools, and the working of the farms on the same cooperative basis on which they are worked in Canada. There will be no change in the mode of living, religious observances or educational system now employed. My people do not mix in politics, though they hold elections of their own officials, do not take part in wars, and refuse, to the extent of imprisonment, to do military service of any kind, even in times of peace. We obey the laws

of the Nation and State in which we live provided they do not interfere with our religious, educational, or anti-war beliefs. We pay taxes and we support the established government in all peaceful ways.

Origin of Mennonite Sect

"The Mennonites are members of a religious sect founded by Menno Simons, a Dutch religious reformer, born in Whitmarum, in 1492. He was ordained a Roman Catholic priest, but, being unable to endure the trickery and knavery of that church, abandoned it and became an Anabaptist. He was persecuted for many years, but his teachings took firm hold in Holland and other parts of northern Europe, and when he died in 1561, he had a large following. My people adopted the name of their founder in 1536, during his life, having been known prior to that date as the Anabaptists of The Netherlands. They quickly overhauled The Netherlands and spread into Germany, where their refusal to serve in the army brought about their expulsion by Ferdinand II. In 1789 they were barred from the ownership of land in Germany, but, as Catherine II had invited them to settle in Russia in 1785, thousands of them migrated to that country. In the last half of the nineteenth century the Russian police changed and the Mennonites were given 10 years in which to serve in the Russian Army or leave the country. They took the latter alternative, and a number settled in the United States. There some had joined the Quaker colonies as early as 1683, when invited there by William Penn. The greatest number, however, went into Canada. Since that migration, the original Mennonite sect has been widely divided into a number of branches, some of which would not be recognized as having belonged to the religious division founded by Menno Simons nearly 400 years ago."

H. A. Emerson, who handled the sale of the lands in southeastern Mississippi for the party of land owners, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"In selling the lands to the Mennonites, neither the syndicate of American landowners I represented, nor I, myself, had any antagonism to Canada, or any feeling that we were bringing an undesirable element into the United States. The Mennonites are determined to leave Canada; the lands we hold are suited to their needs and our State welcomes them, according to the official statement of its Governor. We can see no reason why they should not come here to settle, rather than to go to some foreign country, where they can add to its wealth by the practice of their industry and frugality."

TEXTILE WORKERS TO FIGHT TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John Golden, head of the United Textile Workers, returned to New York last evening, after a visit to Washington to confer with officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Labor Department, with the decision to undertake a thorough investigation of the textile industry in the United States and present the data obtained before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, in opposition to the plans of textile manufacturers to obtain a protective tariff on wool.

Mr. Golden did not meet William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and his efforts to arouse official interest elsewhere in the condition of the textile workers were not successful. The textile workers are much affected by unemployment.

HEIRS OF RADICAL ASK FOR DAMAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Suits for \$100,000 damages have been brought against A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and a group of persons associated with him in the Department of Justice, including W. J. Flynn, head of the Bureau of Investigation; George F. Lamb, Charles G. Scully and John Francisco. The suit is in connection with the killing of Andrea Salsedo, an alleged radical, by a fall from the fourth floor of the Department of Justice building in Park Row, New York, and damages are asked in behalf of his heirs, his former wife and two children. The allegation is made that before Salsedo fell from the window John Francisco flogged him.

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Formation of the Council of Social Agencies in New Orleans is assured by the action of 40 leaders of charitable and philanthropic organizations in the city, who, meeting with the Association of Commerce and with Francis H. McLean, a social work expert, of New York, have named a committee to draw up plans for such a council.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN NATIONAL HOUSE

Mr. Tinkham Would Have Representation Based on Number of Votes Cast—New Bill Asks for Increase in Membership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Florida delegation in Congress appeared before the House Census Committee yesterday to deny the statement previously made by Negroes that they were prevented from voting in that state, and that they were mistreated because of their color. Affidavits were presented, some of them signed by Negroes, denying specific charges that had been made.

These charges were made last week by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the consideration of the reapportionment bill. Complaints were made of forcible disfranchisement, not only in Florida, but in other southern states.

George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, also appeared before the committee yesterday to urge that, in the reapportionment of the House, representation be based upon the number of votes cast, rather than upon the total population. This would materially reduce the proportionate representation of the south and would be vigorously resisted by representatives from that section.

The Census Committee, which has been holding hearings for several weeks, is disappointed at the comparatively slight interest taken in the subject of reapportionment by any except the Negroes, who have presented their alleged grievances.

Issac Siegel, chairman of the committee, introduced a bill providing that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 483 members, instead of 435 as at present, and that the representatives to the 88th and to each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of a contiguous and compact territory, containing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants. Mr. Siegel said that he was not insistent upon the number of representatives worked out in his bill, but he thought the United States should not have less than that number in its lower house. Most of the large European countries have more than that in the lower branch of their legislative bodies.

The difficulties of reapportionment are so great and so complicated by diverse conditions in different parts of the country that it seems almost impossible to reach a satisfactory agreement and one that will stand the test of litigation. The terms of the amendments to the Constitution, especially the fourteenth, are such that any attempt to force a reapportionment in conformity with them would open the way to various constructions and delays. It is possible that a new amendment to the Constitution may be proposed to cover the requirements.

WOOL GROWERS TO TRY MANUFACTURING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—One thousand pure wool blankets are to be manufactured by the Montana Wool Growers Association and marketed in this State as a test of the advisability of having the association embark upon a general manufacturing campaign. If the venture gives promise of success, mills will be established in Montana at points where hydroelectric power is easily available, according to an announcement of Charles H. Williams, president of the association. The 1000 blankets for the test will be made of Montana wool in an eastern factory under contract. A federal tax on "shoddy"—reworked woolen rags—to discourage its use and favor the use of virgin wool, has been endorsed by the Wool Growers Association.

MEDICAL LIBERTY FIGHT IN OAK PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Recommendations for a plan of action on the part of persons opposed to the Sheppard-Towne bill were made by Mrs. G. M. Kenyon of St. Paul, Minnesota, at a luncheon of the Chicago branch of the American Medical Liberty League, held yesterday at the Central Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Kenyon recently returned from Washington, District of Columbia.

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bia, where she spoke before a congressional committee in opposition to the bill. She urged that opposition take the form of letters to congressmen more or less favorably disposed toward their argument.

Freeman S. Hurd, of Oak Park, Illinois, told of the efforts being made in that suburb to circularize every home in order to have the people informed on the subject of enforced vaccination in the schools, after the public press had refused to accept their paid advertisements. Challenges made by him to debate with the health officials on the subject of vaccination had been ignored, he said. Dr. Frank S. Needham, health commissioner of Oak Park, has issued an order that no child be admitted to any public or parochial school until he or she has been vaccinated.

DANGER OF SECRET TREATIES DECLARED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland (Tuesday)—Viscount Grey, former Foreign Minister of Great Britain, in a speech to-night, warned the world powers of the dangers of secret treaties. Another world war must be avoided at all costs, he said, and Europe must be prevented from returning to the conditions which existed before the great war.

There should be no secret treaties, he declared, although he admitted having made several himself during the war. These he was compelled to make, he explained, when disagreeable necessities arose.

BUILDERS CUT WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—With the beginning of the new year the Greensboro Builders Association cut the wages of members of all crafts and of all common laborers in their employ 20 per cent. The association is composed of all general contractors, subcontractors and material men of Greensboro. The wage cut was necessary, say members of the association, in view of the general decline of prices and in order to encourage building.

HELENA MILK PRICE LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—Milk dealers in Helena have announced a reduction of 3 cents per quart on milk delivered in the city, effective January 1. The old price was 18 cents. A 20 per cent reduction is announced on other dairy products. The drop in the price of hay is given as the reason for the lower milk price. Last winter, in Helena, hay sold from \$40 to \$50 per ton. This winter it can be bought at from \$12 to \$15 per ton.

NEW YORK-HAVANA TELEPHONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The inauguration, before spring, of direct telephone communication between New York and Havana is assured, according to an announcement made by the Cuban-American Telephone Company here yesterday. Officials of the company also announced the receipt from the State Department of a permit to beach three cables at Key West, Florida.

PROFESSORS DISCHARGED

ATHENS, Greece (January 1)—Professor Phourides, formerly of Harvard University, and Professor Papanicolaou, formerly of New York University, among those who have been discharged from Athens University. They had come here by request of the former Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—J. P. Griffin has been elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade to succeed L. F. Gates, who refused another term. Mr. Griffin was president of the board in 1916 and 1917, and has been on the board for 21 years.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX FORMS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Forms for reporting individual income tax returns for 1920 on net incomes of more than \$5000 will be ready for distribution on January 10, the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced yesterday.

HOUSE REPASSES WAR FINANCE PLAN

Corporation Revived Despite Veto of President Wilson. in Response to Demand of Farmers—Party Lines Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Despite the veto of the President and the disapproval of David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, the resolution providing for the revival of the War Finance Corporation became a law yesterday, passing over the presidential veto in the House, as it had on Monday in the Senate.

The action was taken without regard to party affiliations. As in the upper house, the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of reviving this body, which was created as a war agency, the vote in the House being 250 to 66, with three voting present, or 37 more than the requisite two-thirds. Seventeen Democrats and 49 Republicans voted to sustain the President's veto. The vote was taken without debate. Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader, having stated that the President in vetoing the measure had raised no new question so that it was not necessary for the House, which had considered it thoroughly before passing it, to enter into a discussion of it again.

Demand of Farmers

The farming element, especially the cotton producers of the south and the grain growers of the west, have demanded that the War Finance Corporation be revived in order that foreign trade might be stimulated and a market found for their commodities. It was their influence largely which was responsible for the action in both Houses of Congress.

Secretary Houston, on the other hand, has consistently refused to give his approval to such a revival, maintaining that it was economically unsound and that it was destined to bring disappointment in its train. He based this opinion on the ground that it was unwise to turn backward and try to force trade through an agency that was created solely to meet the emergencies of war, inadvisable for the government to enter into business, which should be left to private enterprise to work out and undesirable to add to the financial burdens of the country at a time when the strain was already excessive.

The War Finance Corporation has a book balance of about \$375,000,000, but Secretary Houston retorted when asked about this fund, "Has anyone seen any money lying idle in the Treasury?" In order to be able to lend this amount the government will have to obtain the money through issuing treasury certificates of indebtedness or corporation bonds. Although officials of the War Finance Corporation are eager to begin operations at once it is realized that some time must elapse before the method of raising the required amount of money can be decided upon and put into effect.

The Treasury Position

Treasury officials have held that the War Finance Corporation has no authority to deal with officials of foreign governments and no way of compelling the people of other countries to buy wheat or cotton if they prefer to buy something else, or if they have not the money to pay for them. The corporation can lend money to promote trade, but so can private enterprises if there is sound security and a chance of success, they say.

On the other hand, the farmers and others who have been urging the revival of the War Finance Corporation believe that it can facilitate credits and that it will stimulate a movement in check to the present time by the economic and financial legacies of war.

The House, having done this much for the farmer, defeated the amendment to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant, which was also urged by farm organizations. However, an attempt will be made today to have it reconsidered, and it is believed with a fair prospect of success.

cess, although it is opposed on the grounds of economy and by those who believe that fertilizers can be produced as cheaply by agencies already equipped for the work.

BAN ON SORORITIES AND FRATERNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—For several years the Board of Education of St. Louis has been endeavoring to abolish all fraternities and sororities in the public high schools. Late in 1920 an order was issued that all students affiliated with such organizations should immediately withdraw from them and all others should pledge themselves not to become affiliated with such organizations. In four of the five high schools the order was complied with. In the largest of the high schools, located in the West End residence district, a considerable number of the students resisted the order. This culminated in the filing of a suit by certain parents to restrain the Board of Education from enforcing its order. The plea was denied, but other action is contemplated. Those having the litigation in charge for the parents who object to the ruling have announced that the case will be carried into the Supreme Court.

MEXICANS TRYING COTTON-GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—One of the first experiments in growing cotton in Nuevo Leon, Mexico, was begun this year on a large ranch near Monterrey. Eight hundred acres were planted in five different grades of cotton, the work being done under the supervision of an agricultural expert from the United States. Most of the seed was of the short staple variety, for which there is a big demand in this locality. The 800 acres promise to yield an exceptionally good crop, all of which will be marketed in Mexico, most of it in Monterrey, where there are a number of cotton mills. The farm of 800 acres is well equipped with machinery and irrigation facilities. The variety of the five different grades which does best will be specialized in next year.

PRESIDENT NAMED FOR FIUME REGENCY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" in Fiume telegraphs that Anthony Grossich has been appointed president of the regency.

Torpedo boats, destroyers, and other war vessels left Fiume on Monday. The dreadnaught Dante and other warships will leave on Tuesday or Wednesday. The Italian squadron has captured two sailing ships, carrying 40 legionaries and munitions coming from Veglia. The Italian garrison at Santi Quaranta has embarked for Italy.

WEST VIRGINIA LOSES CAPITOL

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—The West Virginia Senate will convene in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium and the House of Delegates in the Baptist Temple when the regular session of the Legislature opens here on January 13. This plan was made necessary by the burning of the state Capitol on Monday.

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Bacon, issue, 12 lbs.	\$2.50	6	\$15.00	On meat purchases only as follows:
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Beef, Corned, 1 lb.	.15	36	5.40	\$1,000 to \$4,000..... 10%
Beef, Corned, No. 2, 24 oz.	.27	36	9.72	\$4,000 and over..... 20%
Beef, Corned, 6 lbs.	1.00	12	12.00	On all purchases over \$1000 we ship freight prepaid.
Beef, Fresh Roast, 1 lb.	.12	48	5.76	
Beef, Fresh Roast, 6 lbs.	.70	12	8.40	
Hash, Corned Beef, 1 lb.	.15	48	7.20	
Hash, Corned Beef, 2 lbs.	.30	24	7.20	

TOMATOES No. 3, 2 lb. (none by mail), 10c can, 24 cans, \$2.16 per case. No. 10, 8 1/2 lb. (none by mail), 27c can, 6 cans, \$1.50 per case. TOMATOES In strips, 22c a lb. Sliced, 27c a lb. at store. HARD BREAD 100c. 100 thin, 4c; 100 thin, 3c.50 per case. YARN 25-cent size, 13c; two for 25c. 100% Pure Worsted, gray, two-ply, firmly twisted (not fluffy) yarn. A medium-fine sock yarn in six-ply, per pound..... 38c Socks made from this yarn, per pair..... 38c Gray woolen, medium heavy, per pair..... 29c New, 75% or More Wool..... \$3.75 New, 75% or Less Wool..... \$2.97 Gray, 4 1/2 lb., single 66x84 in. By Parcel Post for above add 10c each

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Candy-Kinds	Pound tin	Carton	Case
Charm's Cut Stick.....	18c each	3 for \$0.50	50 tins \$7.00
Hardies Filled Mints.....	22c each	5 for 1.00	50 tins 6.00
Greenfield's Vanilla Choco-late Bars.....	3c each	2 for .05	24 bars 50c
Nawacoo Waters.....	2oz. rolls	2 for .05	30 rolls 70c
Nawacoo Waters.....	3oz. rolls	4c each	20 rolls 70c
Chocolate.....	19c 1/2 lb.		20 cartons 13.50
Numerous flavors.....	35c per lb.		Commercial Candy from new low-priced sugar, aver. wt. 2 1/2 lbs., 120 pieces..... per carton 75c

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LITTLE MONEY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE USES

United States Sets Aside 92.83 Per Cent for Wars, 1.01 Per Cent for Agriculture, Industry, Mining, Labor and Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—"An analysis of the governmental appropriations for the fiscal year of 1920, prepared by Edward B. Ross of the United States Bureau of Standards, reveals the significant fact that out of a total appropriation of approximately \$5,500,000,000 only \$57,000,000 is devoted to research, education, and development," says a recent issue of the Weekly News, of the University of South Carolina.

This 1.01 per cent of the appropriation, the bulletin says, includes items for agriculture, commerce and manufacturing, mining and minerals, labor and education, and public health. For military purposes 92.83 per cent of the total appropriation is set aside.

"On the basis of 100,000,000 population at the present time, the government spends this year a per capita of \$14.24 for the army and navy, and \$38.55 for paying the expenses of the recent and previous wars," says the bulletin. "In other words, our federal government spends on a per capita basis for development in the field of agriculture only 36 cents; in commerce and manufacturing, 6 cents; mining and minerals, 3 cents; labor, 6 mills; education, 7 cents and 7 mills; and public health 4 cents, as compared with \$52.79 for military expenses and operation.

"Such figures as these make one pause and wonder what it might be possible to accomplish in peace times, if the resources of the country were as effectively mobilized to combat the sinister tendencies in the country in the shape of illiteracy, poorly trained teachers, inadequate school equipment, lack of knowledge of the fundamental laws of sanitation, poor assimilation of the great mass of foreign element in our population, and a number of others that suggest themselves in this connection, as they were to meet the great emergency of a world war. These deficiencies carry with them possible evil results that are as likely to wreck us from within as a nation, as are the aggressions of an unrestricted militarism and economic oppression from without."

LOUISIANA LAND COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Gov. John M. Parker has appointed the first public land commission created in the south, as provided for by Act 34 of the last session of the Louisiana General Assembly. This commission is to classify, enumerate, list and put a tentative value on all the public lands of the State. The attorney-general of the State and the registrar of the state land office are ex-officio members of this commission, which consists of five men, the remaining three being S. W. Mason, of Shreveport; B. B. Purser, of Amite; and Charles E. Bauer, of Baton Rouge. The commission met for the first time January 4, in Baton Rouge, and will remain in virtually continuous session until its work is accomplished.

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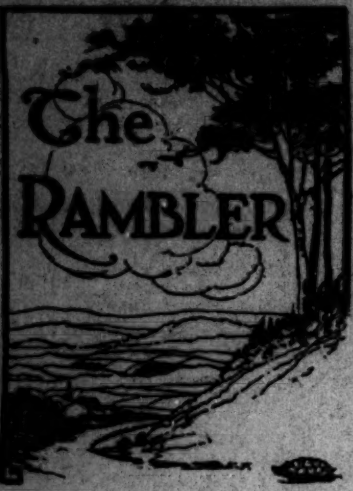
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Voltaire and the Y. M. C. A.

It is encouraging to think, or at least amusing, that an hundred years ago they were playing all kinds of pranks with the question, What did Shakespeare write and did he always write it, speaking more Hibernico? In a periodical of 1819 a writer asks whether "Christopher Marlowe" can have been a name assumed by Shakespeare and proceeds to answer his own question. It seems to me, having the Philistine's faith that Shakespeare wrote his own plays and exercised his own genius, that such speculations are a good deal like asking whether a pleasant George Washington did not assume Alexander Hamilton's name and Benjamin Franklin may not occasionally have described himself as Paul Jones. I do not for a little moment deny that in every great man's life, and in every quiet man's, too, for that matter, there are turns and twists that sometimes puzzle us, but it must be remembered that the main thing in the life of a man like Shakespeare is achievement and it is not begging the question to say so. As a rule, genius does not document itself; it is simply genius.

At all events, we see that the speculation was going on merrily in 1820 and with about the same fruits as in 1920. Let there be no quarreling about it and let us just agree that whoever wrote "Twelfth Night" and "Julius Caesar," whether he wrote it or did not write it, or used his own name or some other gentleman's name, did a remarkably good job. Having arrived at this much, we ought to let the minor points take care of themselves. The difficult part of all these speculations is that there is postulated the possibility, if not necessity, of strict originality and we cannot ask for this, even in Shakespeare, who, I think, would be the first to agree with this view.

In the same English periodical that speaks of these Shakespeare speculations, mention is made of some letters of Voltaire, "hitherto unedited," contained in the *Madame de Graffigny's account of Voltaire's life at Ferney*. The writer speaks of them as "truly unaffected; for he never makes phrases, but speaks from the soul with the first words that come, and thus is enabled to act so strongly on the sympathy." Voltaire certainly knew how to present a subject and how to be clear. I wonder what he would have had to say on many questions that are being asked today? He was, as Lord Morley has pointed out, of the aristocratic period, not of the democratic; his mode of thinking, for all its lightness and grace of expression, has always a touch of the grand manner. He wanted justice and justice for all, but we do not and cannot see Voltaire chanting

The main shapes arrive!
Shapes of Democracy total, result of centuries.
Shapes ever projecting other shapes,
Shapes of turbulent manly cities.

Mr. Voltaire did not want that, but had he been here today he would have seen that something new was necessary. It is a vast and delightful speculation to ponder what he would have thought and said about the war. I wonder what he would have said and thought about the American Y. M. C. A. in the great war, as it is described by Miss Katherine Mayo. The association certainly performed a most valuable and meritorious work, and did it sometimes, if not often, without any particular aid from the army. Into the merits of the case, whether it was as good as its friends thought it was, or fell as far short as its critics contended that it did, is naturally no business of mine. But the fact is that this association did a tremendous amount of good work, much of it of a distinctly military character. Whether Voltaire would have been able to do it, we cannot say, but I think had he seen the devotion and the work that were given in the vast majority of cases of the members of the Y. M. C. A., he would have recognized that here was a serious business into which theological prejudices did not enter very much.

Voltaire was capable as a shrewd man of business of judging very accurately the practical virtues of an organization or of an individual; indeed, he would not have been Voltaire had he not possessed this faculty, and my point is borne out by the fact that much of what he attacked were institutions that did not in any way round out their professions and pretensions with performance and solid usefulness. This is a French trait and was exhibited by Voltaire's countrymen during the late war, when they were able to gauge the value of the work of the American Y. M. C. A. in many cases much more accurately than Americans themselves. The Frenchman asked but one question of it: Does it help American soldiers, who are helping us to win the war for freedom? And as soon as he saw that it was so helping, he recognized a distinct factor of military value. He did not deem it necessary to question or to examine the inner workings of the organization or the opinions held by it or its individual members; what he looked for was something that was of use in the

treatment of soldiers that were his allies and, having soon found this, he was satisfied. The *Foyers du Soldat* can bear witness to this recognition of the value of the work.

Probably, at the outset, Voltaire would have been a trifle puzzled by the Y. M. C. A., but would soon have accommodated himself to it and thought, of course, he could not have dispensed with his joke, he would have been its good friend. I do not exactly see him serving chocolate to doughboys in a hut, but I can see him using his pen to good purpose in behalf of the organization, though not in the French press. As J. Churton Collins shows in his book, Voltaire was well acquainted with English and so must have been conversant with English newspapers. Newspapers flourished much more in the British Isles than in the France of that day. From the "curranto" or "coranto" of the early seventeenth century to the full-fledged newspaper of the *Evening Post* and *Universal Chronicle* type, the story of journalism has been developing, and by 1792 there were published in London 13 morning, 20 evening and 9 weekly newspapers. In the country were published some 70 newspapers, so that, take it all in all, journalism had had a good start in England. Voltaire, who flourished before this culmination, must nevertheless have envied and admired the wealth of newspapers and public sheets in the England of his time and often he would have had the same opportunities for disseminating the defense or advocating the causes which he had so much at heart. By the way, it is to the author of Robinson Crusoe, so that we owe the "serial" in our newspapers. In 1719, De Foe brought the story out in this form in the *Original London Post* and "as a result, the periodical itself has vanished. Only the torn-out portions of 'Robinson Crusoe' remain, for this year." So that we see that in those days the public watched for the installment of its favorite story quite as eagerly as it does today.

Well, it is hard to say what Voltaire would have thought of the great war. He certainly would have been very much surprised at the absence of plumes and ceremony about it and he would have been very much puzzled indeed at the range of the weapons, for those of his day were popguns in comparison. He was not a militarist, but in his days soldiering was a profession by itself and the soldier was not what he is so much now, a citizen who has taken up arms. Voltaire girded at the privileges of the officer class of his day, but he believed in class just the same and would not quite have known what to do in a world where it did not have much play. But he would have taken his satisfaction in the defeat of the powers of oppression and injustice.—J. H. S.

THE NEW YEAR IN HONG KONG

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Hong Kong, at the foot of the Chinese Empire, is quite a small island between the British, and is only 20 miles in length by 12 in breadth, but nevertheless it is a hive of activity. Undoubtedly the period when the streets present their most picturesque and animated appearance is during the festival of the Chinese New Year, which is celebrated in the western end, being based on the Old Style calendar.

This sight is a brilliant one, especially at night when every one carries a lighted paper lantern swinging from a tiny bamboo stick, and the coloring of the scene is most wonderful. The streets consist of stone houses painted in various tints, such as light yellow or blue, and at this time each one has some decorative tinsel, or a large or small display. From the upper window of every third or fourth building hangs a tremendous firework 20 feet or so long, embodying thousands of squibs strung together. These are let off at intervals, making a terrific noise.

Besides the normal picturesqueness of the shops, which is effected by their size, consisting of long streamers of different colored materials bearing the name of the firm in Chinese characters, there is the mass of color provided by the crowd itself; for the blues worn by the coolie classes mingle with the lovely shades of grass green, amber, plum, and delicate pink, of the broad tunic and trousers worn by the well-to-do classes.

The rows of stalls and barrows lit by paper lanterns of various shapes and colors, with designs of flowers, fish and many queer devices. These are laden with oranges, sweetmeats, porcelain, brasses, or many-hued embroideries, which the crowd bargains for with the vendors. Bargaining is an art in China, and the salesman always asks a much bigger price than he expects to get; should anyone give him the price demanded he would look on the buyer as a fool, and also be disappointed as he loves a duel of wit. Nevertheless, at this time, articles are often bought for less than their value, as ready money is necessary to meet liabilities, which, if not settled, causes the loss of credit to the debtor for the ensuing year.

The Water Arum

It will remind you of the calla lily, just as it has reminded so many others who have found it in some shaded swamp. It is a not unworthy country cousin of the magnificent calla of the city florist stores. Its perfect immaculateness amid mud and stagnant water is most stimulating. Only one other plant exhibits such purity, dazzling among surroundings as unlovely—the white water lily, which "counts the still, hot hours like beads"—but the calla lacks the cloying scent of the former flower that dwells in still waters but not stagnant ones. You must seek in July for calla palustris—some call it the water calla lily—the "lily" which is not a lily; the "calla" which is not a true calla; the "flower" which is not a flower at all, but only a bract.

A CANADIAN COWBOY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Strictly speaking, he is not a cowboy; in fact, he would be rather disdainful of the title. For the western cattle-man, the term "cowboy" is a slang term, used in much the same as "doughboy" is used in the army. The correct name for a "cowboy" is "rider."

Pete Traversa, then, is a rider, and a real one. It must also be added that he is a rather hard-looking character. His blond hair stands up on his head like the bristles on a shaving brush, and his fierce blue eyes under bushy brows give him something of a hawk-like look. The prairie sun and the prairie air have burnt his face a dull brick red. He wears corduroy trousers, a cotton shirt, a battered felt hat, and a disreputable looking old vest, which he never buttons together, but which he never takes off. At least,

herd. The speed of the milking, snorting mass increased, and as they neared the gap in the fence they broke into a dead run and swept through in a whirl of tossing horns and galloping hooves and frightened, staring eyes. All except one elderly cow, who managed to make a right-about-face at the last minute, and compelled Pete to chase her back and forth along the fence for some time before she scurried through the gap.

Pete rode up to me with the light of victory in his eyes. He patted Buck on the neck and said: "Any critter that tries to put over something on this cayuse has got to step to do it. When he takes after 'Sis' Cow she might as well move along the way he wants her to."

Then he dismounted and made some temporary repairs to the fence, and while thus engaged Pete gave his opinion of cattle, their disposition and habits. His remarks were vivid and comprehensive.

The ride back to the ranch house was accomplished in total silence. After we had put away our horses, Pete went back to his chair on the shady side of the house, and sat down mood-



As they neared the gap in the fence the herd broke into a full run

nobody has ever seen him without it. During the summer that I spent on the Lazy Z Ranch, the place was almost deserted, for the owner had sold most of his herd the year before, and had just started to recruit a new one. There were only 1200 head of cattle on the place, and Pete was their chaperon.

That was what he called himself, at least; what he called the cattle is a subject that cannot be gone into too closely. Pete was a cow-man born and bred, and he wouldn't have worked at any other job; but as a cow-man he felt that it was his privilege to say what he thought about the cows, and he thought—said—a good deal. And it must be admitted that a herd of half-wild Hereford yearlings can be very annoying at times.

I remember an illustrative little incident that happened one hot July day. It can get hot occasionally in southern Alberta, and this was one of the occasions. Pete and I were seated in the shade of the ranch-house carrying on a desultory conversation and gazing out idly on the far rolling bare hills that made up the ranch. Suddenly Pete brought the front legs of his chair to the ground, uttered a forceful remark, and then got to his feet.

"Look at there!" he said.
"Where?" I asked eagerly.

"The outfield," he replied and without another word he started for the barn. I looked in the direction to which he had pointed. The outfield, which lay in a broad flat about a mile away, was a bright green expanse, shimmering in the heat; and on that expanse were dots of brown, clusters of them, hundreds of them. There was no doubt about it; the cattle had broken down the fence and were making merry among the oats.

I hurried to the barn. Pete, who had already saddled his favorite, "Buck," told me the gates, and then swung on to his pony. By the time I had saddled another horse he was gone. I followed at a more leisurely pace, stopping every few minutes to close the wire-fence gates that are the bane of every Alberta ranch. When I reached the outfield, I saw an interesting sight.

Pete had borne down with a rush on the cattle, which, disturbed in their guilty repast, were now lumbering hither and thither in an aimless way. Pete did not hesitate. He swooped to the far side of the herd and began a wide, circling movement that sent the stragglers galloping forward. Every effort on the part of a cow to dash to one side was met by a corresponding whirl by the tan pony, a shout from Pete—and then the offending animal would swerve and run in the right direction. In a few moments the cattle were bunched in a compact mass, headed toward the fence. Then, see-sawing back and forth in the rear of the herd, Pete urged it slowly forward.

It sounds simple, and it looked simple, but I knew that only a trained rider and a trained horse could do it in just that way. Occasionally a cow would start out of the ranks and endeavor to double back into the field, but Buck would whirl in his tracks and send her scurrying back to the

ly. Then he took off his hat and fanned himself. Finally he said:
"It's worth \$10,000 a day to work around cattle."

"Pete," I said, "why don't you give up cow-punching and get a job running a traction-engine? Some of these plowing outfits around here need a good man."

Pete gave me a cold stare.
"There's just one thing in this world more ornery than a Hereford cow," he said, "and that's a gasoline tractor."

Durham MSS. at South Kensington

The rare opportunity of seeing in London, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, some of the treasures of the all too un-get-able Episcopal collections will be eagerly grasped by many people. Here are to be exhibited some MSS. of Northern English work at its very best, showing the marvelous intricacies of strap-pattern so beloved by the illuminators of Lindisfarne and Ireland from the eighth to tenth centuries. A volume ascribed to Bede is of particular interest and is an Evangelia Quatuor of the eighth century. In the Durham catalogue of 1591 it is identified with "Quatuor Evangelia de Manse Bedae," but it is in several handwritings, not one of which resembles the "Cassidors," also exhibited here, which contains a note in a fourteenth-century hand, ascribing that volume to Bede.

The famous "Pudsey Bible" is here, a magnificent work of the twelfth century, two volumes of the four only being on exhibition. The extraordinary freshness of the miniature shown makes one wonder how it escaped the ravaging little fingers of a child of an eighteenth century canon who was wont to send him into the library to cut pictures out of the "Pudsey Bible" for his amusement, when his room was more acceptable than his company to the worthy canon.

To connoisseurs and artists an interesting exhibit is that of a large initial P in the beautiful written Paul Epistol which came to Durham from Bishop Hugh de Puiset about the end of the twelfth century. This initial has a strip of linen pasted on the vellum at one end, so that it may lie over the illumination and thus preserve it. It is the only instance of this kind of care taken by an ancient illuminator to preserve the glory of his work.

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THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By SIR HENRY LUCY
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Home Rule Bill is out of the way the Opposition in the House of Commons under the leadership of Mr. Asquith intend to concentrate criticism upon the waste of money rampant in high places. The war came to an end more than two years ago. The soldiers who fought and won it have been demobilized; the Exchequer is eased of the drain of their daily pay, and in hundreds of thousands of cases the men are vainly searching for employment and means of livelihood in other fields of labor. But the clerical staff, hurriedly recruited at big salaries to meet alleged exigencies of the war, in many cases remain undisturbed in possession of their office armchairs and their comfortable weekly wage. The sylvan beauty of St. James's Park remains withered under the blighting presence of the lake-dwellers, and the president of the Board of Works, questioned as to when this blot will be removed, talks vaguely about something being done probably in the course of about 12 months. The marvel is that a man of the Prime Minister's economic instinct, his rooted objection to jobs of all kinds, his strong will, and his autocratic power permits this state of things to continue for a single week. It is perhaps impossible for the ordinary man to realize the paralyzing effect of the massive, passive weight of officialdom upon the most active and powerful personality.

I hear of fresh discovery of the amazing methods of the Foreign Office in dealing with purely business matters. It has not yet come under the notice of the House of Commons. When it does, it is reasonable to expect that something will happen. Midway through the war it occurred to some solon in Downing Street that it would be rather a smart thing to establish at Cairo a bureau, with agencies spread about Arab countries involved in the war, collecting information. As this promised the establishment of a new department with secretaries, clerical staff and a new weekly pay-sheet, the idea was jumped at and forthwith established. The Treasury, grudgingly sanctioning the proposal, limited the annual cost to £3000. That was excellent, showing how carefully the money of the taxpayer is looked after. At the end of a couple of years the Foreign Office, flushed with the success of its latest progeny arrived at the Treasury with demand for an increase of the staff, of course with augmentation of the subsidy. Inquiry was made, with result that must have whitened the hair, if any were left, on the head of the Treasury officials. It was discovered that instead of the £3000 sanctioned, a sum of £14,000 per annum had been merrily disbursed, including £3000 for a national traction-engine, £10,000 to an Arab chief already in receipt of a handsome subsidy.

That was in the ordinary course of business as carried on at the Foreign Office. It was crowned by a greater financial coup. In course of inquiry the Treasury stumbled upon a case in which the Foreign Office had, without question, approved a refund to the Egyptian Government of £60,000. It was apologetically explained that a clerical error had been made, the actual figure being £6000. These things would be incredible if the facts were not certified upon competent authority. It will be interesting to see what happens when they are disclosed in the House of Commons debate. Last year the Commons, £3000 for a national traction-engine, £10,000 to an Arab chief already in receipt of a handsome subsidy. It was apologetically explained that a clerical error had been made, the actual figure being £6000. These things would be incredible if the facts were not certified upon competent authority. It will be interesting to see what happens when they are disclosed in the House of Commons debate. Last year the Commons, £3000 for a national traction-engine, £10,000 to an Arab chief already in receipt of a handsome subsidy.

Beech Woods in November

It was soft and silent going over the new-turned furrows of the glebe, but here on the path through the English beech wood, you tread ankle-deep in fallen leaves, and every step sends forth a song like the swish and swirl of a mountain brook.

Strangely full and free is the sound in the dim quiet air of the autumn

morning. Looking upward through the ruddy woodop as you go, you get here and there a glimpse of the gray November sky, with its sagging lines of darker gray that portend the coming rain. But with every moment these little vistas of the outer world grow rare. Soon you are trudging on under a vast unbroken canopy of flaming russet held up by sturdy columns of green, the two colors that are dominant around you, softening and losing themselves on the path ahead in an obscurity that would be somber but for its intenseness of living blue.

It is on these windless, silent, clouded mornings that the colors of the autumnal foliage seem at their richest and best. Yesterday's sunshine and day-long sky of wind-driven white and azure, though they raised the keynote of the landscape, served rather to dampen down the autumn conflagration than to favor it—merge it all in a general sultry radiance, as sunlight upon fire will ever do. But today, under the dim and silent sky, the woods are burning, with their own innate shadowless strength. There is nothing else but fierce, glowing, quenchless fire to which you can liken these beech-woods in mid-November.

FROM WOOLWORTH TOWER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember how Alice became small so rapidly that she bumped her chin against her foot? It does not matter. You do not have to turn back to the "adventures" for the same experience. For the sum of 50 cents (war tax included) and an elevator ride, you may have it yourself. You may even reverse Alice's adventures, for she became tall afterwards, you know, so tall that she wondered what that moving green sea near her feet could be—until she suddenly realized that it was the tops of the trees which she had left far below her.

To be sure, there are no tree-tops to look down on from the tower of the Woolworth Building, but there is all the mighty map of New York and the harbor spread out before you. To the north, lies a great futuristic picture—jumbled squares, rectangles, triangles, polygons of reddish brick, purple, gray and blue in the distance, cut through by the straight gray lines of the streets. The only familiar bit in the whole queer maze is the white tower of Madison Square and even that is a dwarfed and strange landmark. To the south, you have the point of Manhattan where two rivers meet the sea and then stretch their long blue arms carelessly to either side of the island. Governor's Island is there, looking so like the clay maps of your schoolroom geography that you long to run your hands over the contours and into the valleys. A tiny copy of the Goddess of Liberty stands opposite, while between the two, in the golden path cut by the afternoon sun on the water, are scores of slow moving little beetles—for so they seem—that leave long trails behind them on the quiet water. If you peer over the parapet, you may see directly below, thousands of other tiny animals moving much more swiftly, as if intent upon weighty business. They are thick along the cañon of Broadway, very active at the crossings and in a great hurry in front of the newspaper offices along Park Row. Alice would be curious to know why they were scuttling about so busily, and doubtless you will wonder too.

The wind which rocks the great tower with every breath will soon drive you indoors and when you emerge from the building, join the little black scuttlers on the street and gaze up at the immense height from which you have come, you will know exactly how Alice felt when her chin came suddenly into violent contact with her foot.

ADELE SCHREIBER IN LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A dainty little lady dressed unobtrusively, with a pretty flowered scarf of crepe de chine drawn across her shoulders, such was the first impression given by Adele Schreiber, member of the Reichstag for Lower Silesia, but when she held out her hand with a quick gesture and smiled the vivacity of her expression was the notable thing about her. Mrs. Schreiber came to London to meet Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York.

An Austrian by birth, Mrs. Schreiber represents a phase of thought that touched, in a way unrealized by Berlin, the varied interests outside Prussia. A writer of considerable merit, an ardent suffragist, she has sympathies of a broad nature, but the construction of a democratic constitution for Germany is the question that affects her most keenly. To build up what has been gained by the revolution is what she is working for.

Election of women in the government of the country, says Mrs. Schreiber, is justified by all that is being done in the interests of women and children.

"In Germany we have 32 women members of the Reichstag," remarked Adele Schreiber. "I hope there will be more than one soon in England. To be the only woman member must give one the sense of being a unique woman!" She speaks almost perfect English, only faltering for a word sometimes.

Among her literary work some of the most important is the editing of "The Encyclopedia of the Mother," and "The Encyclopedia of the Child," comprehensive volumes involving immense care and research. When she turned to talk of children, one could see she had come to a subject very near her heart, and she could find no word to express the pitiful condition of the children of the cities and towns of Germany.

"In the country it is better, but in the towns! The English do not know, or they would see that it is impossible for a country to become normal under the present conditions. The low status of living produces a low type of intellect that must tell upon the mass of people, making them unfit for the true construction that is so necessary at the present time. A starving population will be inclined to sway abnormally to the extreme left or the extreme right, whereas it is the desire of all really working for the good of their country to keep a normal balance."

"Rich people in Berlin? Certainly, there are some, and at the hotels there is luxury, for strangers especially, but the exchange makes it impossible for ordinary people to buy what they need. You do not know how earnestly our people are setting to work to fulfill what the Peace Treaty asks, to show they are sincere."

Adele Schreiber gratefully acknowledged the help sent privately from English philanthropists and communities, and spoke of the wonderful relief work of the Americans, the Quakers, and especially also the Americans of German descent. But the real issue, she was careful to emphasize, is an economic one, and the solution of the problem must come from England, from men of wide economic view, with sound basic ideas of reconstruction, and insight to see that it is not a matter of sentiment but of practical economy.

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BOYCOTT DECISION A BLOW TO LABOR

Workers Deprived of Most Powerful Weapon—Tendency to More Radical Methods Anticipated as a Possible Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that secondary boycotts are illegal and not covered by the Labor exemption provisions of the Clayton Act is the most severe blow the trade union movement has sustained in years.

The progress of the "open shop" movement, the rapid spread of unemployment, the defeat of the great strikes carried on by the American Federation of Labor during the last year, and the weakness of the Labor movement at the polls have all combined to place the trade unions of the United States in an almost impossible position.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is on his way to Mexico City to attend the Pan-American Federation's meeting there. Matthew Woll, second among the spokesmen for the organization, is with him.

Text of Decisions Awaited

Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union, is awaiting with great interest the full text of the majority and minority decisions of the court. Justices Louis D. Brandeis, Oliver Wendell Holmes and John H. Clarke are not in accord with the majority decision.

"I am especially interested," said Mr. Furuseth, "in the attitude taken by the court toward Section 6 of the Clayton Act, which affirms very distinctly that 'Labor is not a commodity or an article of commerce.' This proviso was placed in the law with the distinct intention on the part of Congress, we have assumed, to place labor and goods on separate planes. A man's labor is his most personal possession; it cannot be transferred without transferring the man. The insertion of Section 6 in the act was designed to afford for Labor an interpretation of the law quite different from that which applies to property. 'It is common enough in business practice to consider Labor merely as a cost of production; the human element is left wholly out of account. Labor is lumped in with materials, rent, overhead and depreciation to make up production cost figures. That is a purely materialistic point of view; the Clayton act's specific reference to Labor as not a commodity or article of commerce was designed to make possible a new interpretation.'

Effective Action Nullified

Labor leaders generally are forced to admit that the decision practically nullifies effective action by organized Labor. Briefly the decision makes sympathetic strikes, often necessary for the success of a group of employees, illegal. The supposed safeguards of the Clayton act so far as Labor is concerned have been rendered useless.

Although there is a strong disinclination among men in the Labor movement to comment on the possible consequences, it is evident that they anticipate a tendency to more radical action on the part of organized Labor. This feeling is based on the view that since the Clayton act—for which Mr. Gompers claimed much as a protection to Labor—has been interpreted against Labor's interest, confidence in parliamentary and orthodox trade union methods may be lost, and methods of "direct action" may possess a stronger appeal than they have ever held before. In short, the Labor movement, deprived of its most powerful weapon, a weapon which it had considered fully legitimate and completely sanctioned by existing law, will be forced to find other weapons. It is anticipated with some alarm that the I. W. W. gospel of sabotage will be preached vigorously by radicals in the movement, who can with some plausibility contend that nothing else is possible.

COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT IN MONTANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
HELENA, Montana—The average cost of producing a bushel of wheat on non-irrigated land in Montana last year was \$1.87, according to a statement by Prof. E. L. Currier, head of the department of farm management at the State Agricultural College at Bozeman. He collected statistics last fall from farms in 18 counties. Twenty-five per cent of the farms reported showed costs of \$3.25 per bushel. Costs of less than \$1 per bushel were reported from 2.10 per cent of the farms. Three farms reported a production cost of \$10 per bushel. The average yield on non-irrigated farms was 10.6 bushels. The average cost of production per acre was \$20.33.

FREIGHT HANDLED CHEAPER BY WATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Assurance of business is sought by the Chicago Steamship Lines which proposes to restore Great Lakes freight service from this city to Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo upon the opening of navigation next year. In a letter to the Chicago Association of Commerce, H. C. Barlow, traffic director of the lines, declares that freight can be handled much cheaper by water than by the all-rail routes.

"If patronage cannot be reasonably assured," said Mr. Barlow, "there is

no hope of reestablishment of the lake service with the opening of navigation in 1921, therefore the promoters of the project are seeking to commit the shippers of Chicago to the extent of being assured of sufficient patronage to warrant undertaking the service.

SENATE HOLDS UP TARIFF MEASURE

Fordney Bill, Passed by the House, Faces Defeat Through Opposition of Democrats, Supported by Senator Penrose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The farmers of the United States need not expect any relief from a tariff bill that this Congress will pass. It is now practically decided that there will be no tariff legislation. The emergency measure passed by the House may get to the floor of the Senate, but its fate there already has been decided by the opposition of Democratic senators, who have found an ally in Hiram Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Penrose yesterday called a meeting of the committee to discuss plans of procedure in dealing with the Fordney tariff bill giving protection of a rather prohibitive character to a list of agricultural products. The decision of the committee was to start hearings on the measure tomorrow, the hearings to be concluded by Tuesday of next week.

The session was executive, but it was learned that there was a sharp division of opinion, the senators who desired to pacify the farmers urging that the measure be reported to the Senate forthwith. This faction was outvoted by a coalition of Democrats and eastern Republicans.

Mr. Penrose, who presided over the committee, told the members that he had letters from hundreds of interests that desired to be heard on the tariff bill. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Mr. Penrose told the committee, wants to be heard.

Supporters of the bill realize that they are fighting a losing battle. It is now definitely indicated that the Democratic Senators opposed to the measure have determined on their plan of campaign. If the Republicans try to force the measure through, the Democrats plan to halt action on the appropriation bills, the passage of which in this session is necessary to make the legislative path smooth for the Harding Administration. Knowing this intention, the Republicans are not likely to take chances on a filibuster that will inevitably result in clogging the legislative wheels and leave a host of appropriation bills to be disposed of by the incoming administration should the tariff bill pass the Senate. The probability is that it would be wrecked in the conference committee of the two houses. The members of the Senate Finance Committee, who would be appointed to the conference committee on the bill, are Senator Penrose and Senator Porter J. McCumber (North Dakota), Republicans, and Senator Simmons, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Simmons are opposed to the measure, and would outvote Mr. McCumber, who favors it.

RAILROAD PLANS OF BRITISH IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHIHUAHUA CITY, Chihuahua—British capitalists are reported to be planning to invest more than \$1,000,000 in Mexico, chiefly in the construction of railroads and in repairing lines already built. The government is planning to return all roads to their owners soon, the roads having been merged a few years ago for government administration.

Important roads included in the merger in which British capitalists are interested are the Inter-oceanic, the Mexican Central, the Mexican National Lines, and the Isthmus Railroad.



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PHILIPPINES ARE DEVELOPING FAST

Former Legal Official Says People Are Ready for Self-Government, But Are Held Back by Dread of the Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Philippines are ready for their own government, provided the United States, or the League of Nations, establishes a protectorate over them, to safeguard the islands from the predatory instincts of another Asiatic nation. In other words, the Philippines, in every degree, are ready and able to rule themselves, but they are not powerful enough physically, or financially, to protect themselves should any other nation seek to intrude upon them.

This is the opinion of C. D. Johnston of Manila, former assistant attorney-general of the Philippines, later judge of the superior court of Manila, and now practicing his profession in the capital of the islands, who passed through New Orleans, late in December on his way home from two months spent among relatives and friends in Kentucky and Virginia.

"The Philippines are in a peculiar position," said Judge Johnston. "They have proved, by their advancement in education, industry and agricultural development, that they are worthy of the independent government which President Wilson asked for them in his recent message to Congress. But the leaders of the people of the Philippines realize that, even were that self-government granted, it is doubtful if the Philippines alone could maintain it. As far as directing the destinies of the islands are concerned, I believe they would progress rapidly, without internal dissension, and with a foundation of the principles of good government which have been instilled into them through the more than a score of years of American control."

Lack of Means of Defense

"On the other hand, the government, were it established, would start with very little money in the treasury. Funds would have to be appropriated only as they came in from taxes and other sources of revenue. There would be no money to maintain the government as a nation among nations. If another Asiatic nation—and the whole west side of the Pacific knows that Japan would like to have the Philippines—should attempt aggression against the islands, the Philippines could not defend themselves, both through lack of financial resources, and through lack of military equipment, either men or arms.

"The majority of the native leaders, and all the Europeans and Americans in the islands, know this to be a fact, and, for this reason, the natives have not made so strong demands for self-government during the past three years as before, because, in those past three or four years, the hand of the Japanese, and their ultimate designs in the Pacific, have appeared more clearly than ever before. The Filipinos want self-government, and they are fitted for it, but they do not want to be left a prey to some possible invader, with the chance very strong that their national entity will stand scarcely longer than the time required for its establishment."

Islands Developing Rapidly

"Commercially, the islands are developing rapidly. Roads are being built to supplant the old trails; coastwise lines of steamers and large schooners are handling monthly-increasing cargoes into Manila from other ports, and the exports of the islands have increased something like 85 per cent in the past two years. Agriculture, which is usually difficult in the tropics, has been developed to a remarkable degree, despite the obstacles of hot climate and record rainfall. Lumbering has come to be one of the greatest industries of the country, and new forests, covering hundreds of thousands of acres, have been opened during the past 18 months, which were scarcely known to exist prior to 1919.

"With the balance wheel furnished by the American officials in the islands, a number of highly important projects, originated by natives, have been carried through. The native leaders have come to a realization of the position of the islands in interna-

tional politics in the Orient, and they are by no means so eager for national sovereignty as they were two or three years ago. While it might be a very good thing for the Philippine Islands, and for the coming generation of Filipino men and women, it undoubtedly would be a very disturbing thing in the already unsettled international politics of the Far East.

Elimination of Graft

"Those Filipinos who are in politics have learned one lesson and have carried it out to a highly satisfactory conclusion, and that is the elimination of graft in town, district and national politics. This is largely due to the system inaugurated by William Howard Taft and other Americans who have figured largely in the history of the islands.

"Another very good sign is that where the Filipinos, even in the remote districts, 10 years ago, settled disputes by inter-tribal wars, there is now a great demand for education. The school-teacher, be he American or native, is the most respected man in the islands, and there is very little need, except in Manila, for truancy officers for any of the schools. The poorest people seem willing to deny themselves all but the bare necessities of life so that their children may learn to read and write.

Cost of Living Not High

"From what I have seen of the United States during the past two months, I believe business is better in the Philippines than it is in the United States. There has been no depression, and, so far, there are no prospects of any such drop in general conditions. Probably this is due to the fact that we had no inflation of merchandise or labor prices, except in the imported article in both, throughout the war. The cost of living is approximately what it was in 1914, and the wages of labor are only about 5 per cent higher than they were then. Imported machinery, which has been put to work in the sugar fields and the rice paddies and in the vast forests, has kept the demand for human labor down to a reasonable basis of payment notwithstanding the great development all industries have had in the islands.

"The courts and the legal system of the islands are the least advanced of all departments of life there. The Napoleonic Code is still used, and there is no trial by jury. The Supreme Court reviewing every case involving capital punishment where conviction is obtained. Some of the old Spanish laws are also in force. Plans are being formulated, however, for a change to American legal basis."

LEAGUE DELEGATE TO CONFER WITH LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The International Labor Office, connected with the League of Nations, will be represented at the Pan-American Federation of Labor meeting in Mexico City, it became known yesterday. Ernest Greenwood, representative of the International Labor Office in Washington, will attend the sessions, accompanying Samuel Gompers and Matthew Woll, of the American Federation of Labor.

MAIL TRUCK DRIVERS WARNED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, has started a vigorous campaign against the practice of drivers of post-office trucks operating at an excessive rate of speed. This statement was made yesterday when the registrar declared that he has suspended the license of Charles F. Buckley of Cambridge, driver of a post-office truck involved in an accident on January 2, which resulted in the fatal injury of Elizabeth H. Brown of Brookline.

FLEETS VANGUARD SAILS

NEW YORK, New York—The battleships Pennsylvania and Arizona, vanguard of the Atlantic fleet, left here yesterday on the first stage of the annual winter cruise. Aboard the Pennsylvania was Admiral Henry B. Wilson, fleet commander. The ships will be joined by the remainder of the fleet off Cape Henry, and then all will go to Cuban waters and from there through the Panama Canal to the Pacific for maneuvers with the Pacific fleet.

LIBERALS DIVIDE ON KANSAS ISSUES

Farmers Union Urges Cooperative Plan as Against Public Ownership Propaganda of Nonpartisan League Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas is watching the most interesting political and business contest just now that it has seen since the heyday of the Populist régime of 30 years ago. It is the contest between the Nonpartisan League, with its plans for government ownership, and the Farmers Union, with its organization controlling a large number of cooperative enterprises.

A. C. Townley, who organized the league, has moved his headquarters to Kansas, and has opened his offices only a few rods from the state headquarters of the Farmers Union at Salina. The Farmers Union is the strongest organization of farmers in the State. It has about 70,000 members who sell all their products through their cooperative elevators, buy all insurance from their mutual companies, and buy most, if not all, of their goods through their cooperative stores. The elevators and stores handle a business aggregating \$30,000,000 a year. The Farmers Union is opposed to the state ownership and operation of mills, elevators, stockyards, packing houses and coal mines. It believes in cooperative marketing, both sides, and has no sympathy with the state ownership propaganda.

The Nonpartisan League does not believe in cooperative marketing, but wants state ownership and operation of all the mills and elevators, coal mines, stockyards, packing plants and everything else that would consume farm products or provide the farmer with necessities.

Maurice McAuliffe, president of the Farmers Union, is conducting the fight against the league through his own organization. A. C. Townley is the former head of the league, and it is expected that he will be the head of the new organization being formed in this State. The league has about 30,000 members in Kansas, but it has never been able to control the votes of its members. The league may not attempt to organize a political party of its own in this State, as its political activities are all conducted in secret and Kansas has long had a law which prohibits the nomination of candidates or conducting a political campaign behind closed doors.

The American Legion is helping the Farmers Union, chiefly by attempting to drive Mr. Townley out of the State. The Salina Post of the legion has adopted resolutions declaring Townley to be an undesirable citizen and asking him to move away. The legion has announced that it will not carry on its campaign entirely through publicity and pointing out the unpatriotic stand the league took on the war and the efforts of Mr. Townley and his assistants to block the operation of the selective draft law.

MEETING OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
ALBANY, New York—Chief among the items of more than state-wide interest in the early days of the new Legislature, which meets today, will be the attempt of Assemblyman Joseph Steinberg of New York and Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson of Herk-

That after-school appetite is easily and safely appeased with fresh Holsum Bread. It's all wholesome, good, thoroughly baked. Delicious. The wax-sealed wrapper insures absolute cleanliness. Your kiddies should like Holsum Bread.

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Fire Proof Warehouses
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APPAKEE OF
QUALITY
for Men and Boys
A rare degree of interested
Blouse Service.
Exclusive, but not expensive.
Werner & Werner
Quality Garments
Custom Made to Order
SAINT LOUIS

Cresap Bailey & Company
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
ST. LOUIS

Audits Systems Tax Service
Title Guaranty Bldg. Olive 7758

ITALY'S PASSPORT ORDER DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from the State of Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, yesterday called attention to the fact that the note of the Italian Government stating that it has suspended the issuance of passports to subjects emigrating to the United States contains a further paragraph to the effect that the Italian Government will "refrain from issuing such passports until informed as to the classes of immigrants desired in this country."

"That," said Mr. Johnson, "is a sort of proposal for another 'gentlemen's agreement,' of which, in my opinion, the United States has had enough. Further, when peace is declared, our war passports die, and immigrants from Italy and elsewhere will not need passports to get in, although some may need them to get out of their countries."

"One object of the immigration suspension measure now before the Senate committee is to continue the passport system for incoming aliens. The note from Italy is of peculiar interest, coming at this time, particularly as Signor Adolfo Vincini, 'counselor for the emigration' at the Italian Embassy, is attending the hearings, and not long ago appealed to me that the proposed suspension be not made effective for six months, in order that Italians who are now making ready to leave that country for the United States may be permitted to do so. He tells me that 75,000 nationals of Italy are now waiting for ships on which to leave their ports."

Restriction Opposed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Vigorous opposition to legislation restricting immigration was presented yesterday to the Senate Immigration Committee by Louis Marshall of New York, representing the American Jewish Committee. He named a number of distinguished Americans who sprang from alien ancestry and said many of the boys who carried the flag through the Argonne were immigrants.

HIGH COSTS STOP BOOKBINDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Binding of books has been suspended for the time being at a number of universities in the United States on account of the high costs, according to reports received at a round table meeting of university librarians attending the recent mid-winter gathering of the American Library Association.

CONGRESSMAN FULLER RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Massachusetts, yesterday notified Calvin Coolidge, Governor of that State, that he had tendered his resignation to the Speaker of the House of Representatives as Representative from the ninth congressional district of Massachusetts, to take effect today.

Frederick Looser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Great January Sales of Ready to Wear Apparel

NEVER before have we been able to offer such variety of styles, fabrics and reproductions of the highest class models of Afternoon and Dinner Gowns, Suits and Wraps, Fur Coats and Fur Pieces, Evening Gowns and Dancing Frocks.

It has been an era of unusual magnificence in fabrics. Gowns have rarely shown such craftsmanship in embroideries, such returns to the richest periods in the history of woman's dress, in style and design.

Furs, once serving only their role of need, now are both a luxury and a necessity, and the Looser standard of perfection in selection of furs is maintained in every piece in this sale.

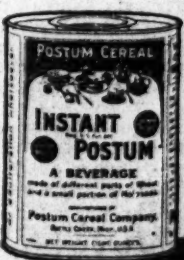
Evening gowns and dancing frocks of myriad shadings in color enhanced by embroidery, by artistic drapery, by long unbroken classic lines are features which only suggest the beauty and desirability of the models.

Suits are of the richest materials. Seldom have the looms turned out such wonderful fabrics as are assembled now for economical buying. The suits are luxuriously fur-collared and broadly cuffed by furs, and it is interesting to know that the newer lines on which these Suits have been developed are those of more than a season's vogue, that they are the very lines that Paris is already sending over for the coming early spring season.

INSTANT POSTUM

becomes the favorite table drink with many because of its wholesomeness and moderate cost

Other reasons are its delightful flavor, the quickness with which it is prepared, and lack of waste



Trial proves both usefulness and satisfaction

INAUGURAL DAY BUDGET DISCUSSED

Proposal in United States Senate
to Appropriate \$50,000 Calls
Forth Objection That Actual
Cost Will Be \$1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The economy forces in the United
States Senate raised verbal protest
yesterday when a resolution was in-
troduced calling for an appropriation
of \$50,000 to pay for the inauguration
ceremonies at the Capitol. Philander
C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylv-
ania, who is chairman of the joint
congressional committee in charge of
the inaugural ceremonies, introduced
the resolution.

Exception was immediately taken to
the expenditure by William E. Borah
(R.), Senator from Idaho, who had
previously served notice that he would
seek to keep the expenditures down to
\$10,000. Mr. Borah declared that
the demand in the Knox resolution
was but the thin end of the wedge,
and that the total cost of ceremonies
attending the inauguration would
reach close to \$1,000,000.

Senators took strong exception to
the practices in the District of Col-
umbia whereby large sums were spent
in preparations for the inauguration
and the multitudes that attended the
installation of the new administration
were mulcted to defray these unnece-
ssary expenses. The debate in the Sen-
ate developed that the Treasury al-
ways took the loss, irrespective of
where the appropriation originated.

Objections Stated

Explaining his reasons for opposing
the resolution, Senator Borah said:
"We who have served here with Sen-
ator Harding know that his most se-
vere critic could not charge him with
being fond of display, and I have no
doubt at all, not a particle, that if he
could be confronted and could be per-
mitted to have his way about it that
the ceremonies would be conducted
along very simple and dignified lines,
and in accordance with the situation
now facing the country. I should never
have said a word about this matter
if the conditions were ordinary, but we
have \$25,000,000,000 of indebtedness;
we have \$2,000,000,000 of deficit start-
ing us in the face, and we have \$4-
000,000,000 of current expenses to
meet. It is not the mere \$50,000 or
\$100,000 or the \$1,000,000 that we may
appropriate, that is not the objection,"
said Senator Borah. He explained
that he objected to the effect on the
public. "They expect something,"
he said, "and regardless of party, they
feel that those who represent them
have ought to take into consideration
the conditions at home."

"I have before me a statement which
is interesting in view of this discus-
sion. It comes from Marion, and it
states that the plans for the inaugura-
tion as outlined contemplate the most
dazzling celebration in the memory of
this generation. Senator Harding, it
says, was originally in favor of a
severely simple inaugural ceremony,
and I have no doubt of the truth of
that, but it adds that he has been pre-
vailed upon to accept a program which
he was assured would bring the great-
est amount of pleasure to the greatest
number of people. I am interested to
know where the influence comes from
that prevailed upon the President-
elect to depart from his theory of a
simple and dignified inauguration. I
shall vote against this resolution."

Other Items of Expense
"As I understand the resolution,"
continued Mr. Borah, "it covers but
one item, practically, and that is the
erection of the stand here at the Cap-
itol, and providing for the seating of
the audience. It does not cover the
item with reference to bringing the
cadets from West Point and Annapo-
lis to Washington. There is already
an item of \$37,000 for bringing the
cadets here, which has been put in
by the Secretary of War. I presume
the cost of bringing the midshipmen
may be estimated as being from \$25-
000 to \$30,000, and a proposition to
turn over the Pension Building, which
it is estimated will cost, when we take
into consideration the delay in the
service, the interruption of public busi-
ness, the moving out and moving
back in, of something like \$200,000.
So this resolution covers but a single
item, while we see some \$200,000 in
view which must inevitably follow if
we start the program. If we could
confine the entire expenditure to \$50-
000 I should not oppose it, but, we
shall not be able to do that."

Reimbursement Plan
"May I ask the Senator," said
Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from
Colorado, "whether a great portion
of the expense to which he has re-
ferred will not be liquidated by the
inaugural committee, which is com-
posed of citizens of Washington?"
"No part of it will, I think," Senator
Borah replied.

"Then what becomes of the funds
which the newspapers say that com-
mittee is raising by subscription?"
Senator Thomas inquired.
"It is finally returned to those who
raise it."

"They secure reimbursement by a
levy upon visitors?" Senator Thomas
remarked, whereupon Senator Borah
replied that he understood they pro-

BANKERS OPPOSE CUBA MORATORIUM

Major-General Crowder Commis-
sioned to Obtain Assurances
That Financial and Economic
Policies Will Be Remedied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes,
Cuban Minister, conferred yesterday
with Norman H. Davis, Acting Secre-
tary of State, on the dispatching to
Cuba by President Wilson of Maj-
Gen. Enoch H. Crowder to urge upon
the Cuban Government the necessity
of composing the financial, economic
and political conditions in that coun-
try in order to avoid intervention by
the United States under the obliga-
tions assumed by America in the Platt
Amendment.

The State Department also cabled
the American Legation at Havana that
Major-General Crowder will arrive at
that port tomorrow on the U. S. S.
Minnesota and directing it so to in-
form President Menocal.

The Cuban Minister called at the
State Department to inquire into the
reasons for the sending of Major-Gen-
eral Crowder to Cuba, and he was in-
formed that they were clearly ex-
pressed in the statement issued from
the White House on Monday. The
Minister was apprehensive over the
possibility of American intervention
and it is understood that he was in-
formed that the very last thing the
United States Government wished to
do was to intervene in Cuba.

Mr. Wilson's Position
The Cuban question was discussed
at another conference yesterday be-
tween President Wilson and Mr.
Davis. The President, it is reported,
feels that intervention in Cuba can
be avoided if certain measures are
taken by the Cuban Government, but
these possible steps have not been
defined publicly. Among these, how-
ever, it is believed, is the abolishment
of the moratorium, which has been ex-
tended until February 1, with no as-
surance that it will not be extended
thereafter.

The Cuban Government has exhib-
ited a decided reluctance to carry
into execution remedies proposed for
amelioration of financial difficulties.
The moratorium effects very vitally
important American interests, Cuba's
largest trade being with this country,
and American bankers have expressed
the view that it is most inadvisable
to continue the moratorium, not only
because it cannot save insolvent
banks, but also because it is a great
hardship to solvent banks.

Major-General Crowder's mission is
to convince the Cuban Government of
the unsoundness of its financial and
economic policies, and also to obtain
assurances that they will be immedi-
ately remedied, as well as assurances
that the Cuban Government and courts
will undertake honestly a solution of
the political middle.

This government is seriously con-
cerned on account of the chaotic con-
ditions in Havana Harbor and other
aspects of the economic crisis in Cuba.
In that harbor there are merchant
vessels which have been unable for
months to discharge their cargoes, and
there are goods in Havana Harbor un-
loaded six months ago which have
not yet been cleared.

Effect of Political Situation
It is felt here that the uncertainty
in the political situation is affecting
both the financial and economic con-
ditions and that it is important to clear
up all controversies arising from the
recent elections, which took place in
Cuba at the same time as the presi-
dential elections in the United States.
President Menocal's term expires on
May 20 next, and in the absence of
a legal government at that time the
United States might be obliged to take
charge of affairs.

This government is not taking sides
in the political controversy and Major-
General Crowder is charged with the
task of discovering, without showing
partiality to any faction, whether the
government itself, or any persons ex-
ercising official authority, are impeding

COTTAGES PLANNED TO AID HOUSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That this
city build 100,000 cottages for sale on
the building and loan plan, is pro-
posed by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Com-
missioner of Health, as a method of
relieving the housing shortage re-
vealed in a recent survey made by his
department. This shows a 7 per cent
increase in overcrowding since the
survey made in March. The spring
survey showed 19 per cent overcrowd-
ing in the city, the second just com-
pleted shows 26 per cent. The num-
ber of lodgers, he says, was found to
have increased from 31,616 in the
spring to 69,939. The second survey,
Dr. Copeland said, was made to in-
clude the better class section of the
upper West Side and the Park slope
area in Brooklyn, but although it had
been reported that there were many
vacant apartments, the survey showed
very few and many of those unin-
habitable are too high priced. Numer-
ous instances of the subdivision of
apartments with small and unsatis-
factory kitchenettes were found.

THEATER PRICES REDUCED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A general
reduction of theater ticket prices is
expected to result from the action of
Sam Harris in reducing the usual top
scale of \$3 to \$2.50, with proportionate
decreases on all other tickets, begin-
ning at three theaters Monday night.
Mr. Harris is president of the Produc-
ing Managers Association, but his ac-
tion is individual. The managers
claim that producing costs have not
decreased, but are higher than ever.

NORTH CAROLINA AUTO FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
RALEIGH, North Carolina—Accord-
ing to the figures given out from the
automobile department of the North
Carolina secretary of state, there are
140,000 automobiles licensed in the 100
counties. Guilford County leads with
6600 licensed machines.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The State Department, in the next
few days, will decide the country's
attitude toward the government of
King Constantine of Greece. It is to
determine whether, in its opinion,
Constantine's Administration is a
"new" government, whether there has
been an interregnum, and if the situ-
ation at Athens calls for an active
step by the United States. This ques-
tion arises in connection with the
financial agreements entered into be-
tween the United States and Greece.
During the war the United States,
Great Britain and France each agreed
to accord a \$38,000,000 credit to
Greece as a joint obligation, to be
binding after the ratification of the
Treaty of Peace. The American Gov-
ernment construed the obligation as
binding the United States after this
country should have ratified the
Treaty, but a tentative agreement
was finally entered into with the
Venizelos Ministry at Athens under
which this government was to make
\$5,000,000 advances before the ratifi-
cation of the Treaty.

STATUS OF GREEK LOAN QUESTIONED

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ONTARIO TO PRESERVE NATURAL GAS SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—The limit to
which the Government of Ontario is
willing to go to preserve the falling
natural gas supply of the Province is
revealed in recent orders by Mr. Es-
lin, who is in charge of administra-
tion of gas legislation in the western
part of Ontario. A list of new rules
restricting the use of the natural gas
has just been issued at Chatham, in
which a number of producing com-
panies are warned not to supply gas
for the heating of public buildings.
This is in an effort to maintain an
adequate supply for domestic use in
the Province.

Oil companies are prohibited from
using gas to run their pumping en-
gines in the field, with the proviso that
if a man will forgo using gas to heat
his home he may use it to run his
engine. Permits to supply gas to in-
dustries are all used subject to can-
cellation if the fluid is required for
heating of homes. Churches which
have supplies of coal stored up as re-
serve will not be able to use gas for
heating until their coal is all gone.

MAYORS URGE ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reduc-
tion of the police force owing to the
decrease in crime since the enactment
of the prohibition law, a greater ex-
ercise of economy in the administra-
tion of municipal affairs, and a more
cooperative attitude on the part of
employers and employees in the in-
dustrial situation, were among the
recommendations urged by incoming
Massachusetts mayors in their in-
augural addresses. Women as voters
were also appealed to to use their
franchise for the improvement of gov-
ernment, and several executives took
occasion to intimate that a cut might be
made in the make-up of the official
city personnel.

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Funds so advanced, under the agree-
ment, would be used by the Greek
Government to pay for the purchase of
goods in the United States.
The question now before the State
Department is whether that obligation
is binding on the United States, in
view of the return to the Greek throne
of King Constantine.

At the present time, the Greek Gov-
ernment is pressed by the need of
money for administrative and military
uses, as well as for economic needs,
and there is a possibility of its being
obliged to withdraw its army from
Asia Minor, lacking funds with which
to defray the campaign expenses of
the expeditionary forces.

It is expected that the State De-
partment's decision respecting the
loan to Greece, if in Greece's favor,
will embrace a relaxation of the terms,
in order to enable Greece to carry on
her government.
It was intimated at the State De-
partment that the cause of the delay
in reaching a decision was occasioned
by the fact that Greece is distant from
America, and that it was therefore not

BUILDING TRADES INQUIRY EXTENDED

Federal Department of Justice
Appoints Special Investigators
to Take Charge of Cases Aris-
ing in New York or Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The appointment yesterday of two
special assistants to the Attorney-
General to deal with cases arising out
of the building trades investigations
in New York City and elsewhere gives
evidence of the seriousness of the sit-
uation, and the determination of the fed-
eral government to take cognizance
of it. The following statement was
given out at the Department of Jus-
tice:

"The Attorney-General today an-
nounced the appointment of William
Rand and Isidor J. Kresel, of the firm
of Jerome, Rand & Kresel, 37 Wall
Street, New York City, as special as-
sistants to the Attorney-General to
take charge of all cases under federal
statutes, civil and criminal, which
may develop from investigations now
proceeding in the building trades, both
in New York and elsewhere. Mr.
Kresel is now a special assistant to
the Attorney-General in other cases."

"Much work has already been done
in developing the facts in these cases,
under the direction of the United
States attorney at New York. A num-
ber of persons have already been in-
dicted, and many other cases are pend-
ing. Mr. Rand and Mr. Kresel will
have the assistance of such attorneys
and investigators as they may find
necessary to develop the facts and con-
duct the proceedings in the cases re-
ferred to."

Mr. Kresel is the attorney who
worked up the case against the pack-
ers leading to the consent decree.
It has been asserted that the build-
ing trade situation in Chicago and in
some other cities is no less serious
than in New York City.

DUTCH CONDUCTOR IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—William
Mengelberg, orchestral conductor, ar-
rived here from Amsterdam by the
steamer Ryndam Monday afternoon,
to direct the concerts of the National
Symphony Orchestra, taking over the
duties of Arthur Bodansky until early
in the spring. He begins his rehears-
als today and gives his first concert
in Carnegie Hall on January 11.

COUNTY HAS FARM ADVISER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California—
Santa Barbara County is supporting
a farm adviser. The plan promises
to be a great help both to farmer and
to consumer in doing away with
middlemen.

Thayer McNeil Company

Now in Progress—40th ANNUAL

Mark-Down Sale

OF FINE SHOES—PRICES DRASTICALLY CUT

Owing to market conditions, we have advanced our annual markdown sale to the first week in January. This is the largest and most important sale we have ever held. Prices are more drastically reduced than ever before and are below the level of next Spring's prices for same grade of merchandise.

Shoes as Low as \$6.85 for Men and Women

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Lace Boots, Button Boots,
Oxfords, Pumps, Slippers
In All Leathers
For All Occasions
Values up to \$24—Reduced to
\$6.85 \$9.85 \$12.85

5000 PAIRS OF
Men's and Boys'
BOOTS AND OXFORDS
All Leathers, Best Styles
Quality Assured
For All Occasions
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\$6.85 AND \$9.85

MISSES' AND
CHILDREN'S

2000 Pairs of Tan and Black Boots,
Oxfords and Slippers
Values up to \$14. Reduced to
\$3.75 \$5.00 \$6.25

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Improbable

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POSTAL CONGRESS CLOSES ITS DOORS

Delegates at Madrid Decide to Double Foreign Letter Rate, 50 Centimes Being Paid Where 25 Were Paid Before

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—A certain gentle melancholy began to pervade the atmosphere of the Universal Postal Congress in Madrid, when, after some two months of work and happiness, the time for conclusion was at hand. It was the atmosphere of a happy family, a world representing 70 states and protectorates, that had separated itself from the outer world and thought only in terms of peace and progress. The conventional postal congress speech about the delegates being the ambassadors of civilization, of their breaking down or ignoring all frontiers, and being soldiers who carried the universal peace and progress everywhere, in marked distinction to all other kinds of soldiers, was said for the hundred and first time and applauded with no less conviction and enthusiasm than before.

As Director of Communications in Spain and the president of this congress, and so likewise veritably the master of the ceremonies, the Count de Colom, whilst never less affable nor less solicitous of the comfort of all and the success of everything, acquired an air of a certain preoccupation which was associated, as it was believed, with his consciousness that soon this splendid congress, which he had managed so perfectly, must end. He was also, perhaps, concerned in the endeavor not to appear aware that delegations jointly and separately and in groups were getting up subscriptions for various presentations to him, including one to purchase the insignia of a royal order of great distinction that the King was about to confer upon him for his success. The number of lunches and dinners to celebrate something or honor somebody seemed to increase as the time became shorter, and the graces of Spain were magnified continually.

Anticipation Realized

As the delegates wended their way home to their various hotels each night—passing, after the Alcala, the Palace of Communications, which, the pride of Spain, had been as their Parliament house for two months—and in clear Castilian nights had seen the brilliantly lighted clock-face in the tower high up above the general mass of the building, were sorry that the Congress had not lasted as long as the Peace Conference at Paris. It was agreed that this had been the most successful conference, and in various respects better in result than the so-called Peace Conference itself.

As a fact, the results were good. All the best anticipations held at the outset were realized. This was due partly to the pleasant character of the surroundings and the perfect arrangements that were made under the direction of the Count de Colom, but it is right to say also to the most agreeable spirit mutually displayed toward each other by the delegates themselves. Nothing of the outside atmosphere of post-war fears and jealousies was introduced; there was a common desire to do things well and in the interests of what was left of civilization, and one found the German, French and British delegates getting along quite well and never treading upon each other's toes. Yet each looked thoroughly well after his country's interests, and disputed when it seemed right to do so.

Harmony Noticeable

The harmony was specially noticeable when, the various sections having completed their business and prepared their reports, the plenary sessions came to be held in the last few days. There were five of these commissions, and it is worth noting how their various presidencies, vice-presidencies and secretaries were arranged. Of the first, Great Britain was president, with Hungary as vice-president, and Belgium as secretary; in the case of the second, the three offices were held respectively by France, Austria and France again; the third by Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland; in the fourth by Switzerland, France and Tunisia, and in the fifth by Italy, Belgium, and Algeria. The French element may seem to have been a little pronounced, but then Mr. Decoppet was one of the great figures of the congress, and a kind of concentrated postal union in himself.

As to the ultimate decisions as stated at length in what is called the Convention of Madrid and signed by all the delegates, that concerning the international letter rate was the most difficult to come by. There had been some talk in the sittings of the commissions, so it was said, of abandoning the French monetary standard and perhaps substituting dollar units, but it was perceived that that would not get rid of the difficulties that were presented and would only introduce new complications and confusions. The special trouble lay not only with the fact that monetary values had changed so much, and that their comparative relations were changed, but that they kept on changing. There was no constancy about them, and therefore it was impossible to fix on definite standard international rates.

No Fixed Standard

This process of thought and argument inevitably led the delegates to conclude that, despite all previous ar-

rangements and the desire for absolute universality, it would have to be left to each contracting nation after all to fix its own rate, this to be done in agreement with the Swiss Postal Administration as a kind of central intermediary, strict regard being paid to the standard fixed upon by the congress, the object of variations being to enable each country to make the proper monetary adjustment and get the value right. The old letter rates have been doubled, 50 centimes having to be paid where 25 were paid before, while the new post card rate is 30 centimes, and that for circulars and the like 10 centimes for each 50 grams.

Any country in adjusting its monetary values to the standard adopted must not count those values lower than those in force on October 1, 1920, and



In Durban, Natal, South Africa

again in the fixing of such postal rates with special allowances for money variations, it was ordained that in no case must the nominal rate be lower than that settled by the Rome convention. All this did not seem to be very definite; it left a fair margin to the discretion and desires of the various countries; but it came to this very clearly, for example, that the peseta being now twice the value of the franc, letters from Spain to foreign parts would continue to be sent for 25 centimes, while in France 50-centime stamps would have to be used.

Postal Packet Controversy

There were some differences of opinion upon the question of weights and rates for postal packets, but it was finally agreed that there should be three limits of weight, one for packets up to a kilogram, another for those from one to five kilos, and the third for those from five to 10, and for each country through which there was transit, there should be paid 30 French centimes for the packets weighing up to the kilogram, 50 centimes for those weighing up to five kilos, and 90 for those weighing up to 10.

In the general way the other items of most interest and importance upon which definite agreements were reached, were those concerning the regulations for postal checks, for the sending of goods through the post, "with contra reimbursement," making, for a consideration, the post office responsible for the payment therefor, and the arrangement for subscriptions being made to newspapers through the post offices, the idea being that the latter should be made a more active and useful intermediary between the newspaper offices and the public than it had been, upon the theory that it was good for the world and civilization that newspapers should be circulated to the utmost extent possible.

Some Countries Alike

Not all the countries are accepting this new system; those which are doing so include Germany, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy and her colonies, Luxembourg, Morocco (French and Spanish zones), Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal and her colonies, Rumania, San Marino, territory of the Sarre, Sweden, Switzerland, Tschcho-Slovakia, Turkey and Uruguay. The agreements arrived at in respect to postal checks are considered to be likely to lead to great developments and an increasing appreciation of the conveniences of the facilities thus afforded.

Spain feels that in every way she can have a special pride in the success of this congress, but by far the greatest achievement, so far as she is concerned, is the agreement which has been reached by which Spain and all the American countries are united in a new postal union of their own with a single and cheap tariff for letters, post cards, catalogs, circulars, and all the rest. From this the very highest results are expected, and Spain had much to do with the inception of the idea and its cultivation to the point of adoption. It is felt that in this an ideal has been attained.

Mr. J. C. La Vin
Formerly of the
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.
Begs to announce the opening of
his new hotel
The Embassy
70th St. and Broadway
New York City
where he will be pleased to welcome
his New England friends.

"THE GARDEN BY THE SEA"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On a December day nearly four and a quarter centuries ago there crept across the lonely wastes of the Indian Ocean a modest vessel, from the deck of which Vasco da Gama, the intrepid Portuguese navigator, gazed on a fair land which, in honor of the Nativity, he called the "Land of Natal." But the history of the European settlement commences only at the close of the first quarter of the last century. Prior to 1823 few vessels had touched on the coast and there had been no attempt at settle-

ment. With neither dust nor fog, without mist or mud, rich in sunlight and ocean freshness, Durban has rightly been called "The Garden by the Sea." There, in truth, it may be said that east meets west, and many nations of the earth are gathered. From the duskiest brown of the Negro, infinite are the shades of color. At every turn one is struck by the cosmopolitan air of the town, where the sons of three great continents besides representatives of almost every civilized and uncivilized nation, dwell and labor in unity.

The thousands of visitors who spend their holidays at Durban cannot fail to observe the municipal enterprise and determination of the corporation to keep the town in the forefront of

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

resorts. A great transformation has taken place on the sea front during the last few years and today every portion of the beach holds something attractive for different temperaments.

MR. MASTERMAN ON IRISH CONDITIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Hamar Greenwood stated recently in the House of Commons that he was succeeding in representing Ireland and said that when, on November 21, 12 of their countrymen were assassinated, "not a pane of glass was broken."

Mr. Masterman, in his recent speech at Macleod, supplied the necessary comment upon Sir Hamar Greenwood's recent utterance in Parliament. He said something far worse than lynch law or an attempt at wild justice was operating in Ireland. What was being applied was the policy of terror.

"Speaking with a full sense of my responsibility as a former Cabinet Minister, I declare the evidence is overwhelming that a systematic policy of terror is being pursued. It is being defended by Mr. Lloyd George, backed up by the flagrant lies of Sir Hamar Greenwood, and organized by officials in high places in Dublin. The attempt is not merely to punish the guilty, but to break the whole spirit of Ireland by inflicting punishment upon people who are as innocent as babes unborn. That was the system which, under the German invasion of Belgium, turned the whole world against Germany. Yet in every particular the things going on in Ireland today are a replica of—in some cases they are worse than—the things the Germans did in Belgium."

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HOW DOES A FRENCH CHEF PUT THE TOUCH OF GENIUS INTO HIS DISHES? He uses

A1 SAUCE

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP FOR TURKS URGED

Authority Says Turkey Once Zone of French Influence, Is Now Cut Up Into British, Italian and French Zones

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—So much has been heard of the changed French policy in the Near East that an official statement before the Foreign Commission by George Leygues regarding the capital importance for France of the maintenance of her control over Syria is to be specially noted. France is a Mediterranean power. She is a North African power. She cannot, then, without exposing herself to the greatest peril, without reducing her prestige and authority, abandon her position in Syria.

Nevertheless, in Cilicia there is a more guarded official note. France desires the economic advantages which she can find in Cilicia but she is desirous of reducing her effective occupation at the earliest possible moment. Incidentally it should be stated that she has already done so, although the Premier asserts that France is fulfilling the obligations which she undertook in the accord of August 11, 1920. As soon as there is a better understanding with Turkey, France proposes to evacuate Cilicia.

Cilician Evacuation

The members of Parliament pressed Mr. Leygues to distinguish more clearly between a pacified Syria placed under a French mandate, where comparatively small forces could assure order, and Cilicia where the occupation is only temporary. There was an apparent disposition to compel the more speedy evacuation of Cilicia. General Gouraud argued against an immediate abandonment of Cilicia. The consequences, he declared, would be grave. The byzantine retreat of French troops would certainly be interpreted as a severe check in the Mussulman world. French authority would thus suffer and there were bound to be dangerous repercussions not only in Asia Minor but also in the North African colonies.

The Premier, though supporting this view, did not hesitate to promise considerable change at an early date in consequence of the new situation in Greece. For a new situation, observed Aristide Briand, a new policy was required.

What emerged plainly from these discussions in the Foreign Commission was the strong opposition there is in France to the whole Cilician expedition, and the general wish to engage in conversations with Mustapha Kemal to alter the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres, to refuse support for Greek policy in Smyrna, and to profit by the Greek elections to turn in a more friendly spirit toward Turkey.

Defense of the Turk

The deputy, Andrew Fribourg, may be regarded as more outspoken than most of his colleagues, but his defense of the Turk nevertheless does represent a widespread feeling which is growing greater in France. His statement of French policy in the Orient deserves some attention. What is the situation created for France in Turkey by the Treaty of Sevres? he asks. His answer is that if France were to ratify the treaty she would find herself a vanquished nation in the Eastern diplomatic struggle. All the money that she has spent and the efforts she has put forth would be wasted. Before the war French prestige, French influence, and French action

in Turkey were decisive. Although France had to fight against the Germans and other adversaries, she was economically, financially, militarily, intellectually, predominant. The finances of the state, the principal public works, the railroads, the ports, and so forth, were French. The gendarmerie was commanded by French officers. There were many French schools, religious and secular. Everywhere in Turkey the French language was spoken.

Whitewashing the Turks

What is more, there was between Turkey and France, says Mr. Fribourg, a real link of sympathy. France appreciated the quality of straightforwardness, sometimes a little rude, of the Turk, and General Gouraud before the commission declared that never had the fight between the French and the Turkish soldier been marked by hatred. In short, Mr. Fribourg goes out of his way to whitewash the Turks and to insist upon French friendship for the Turk.

What, he asks, are the results for France of the Turkish treaty? And he replies that the consequence is that Turkey, formerly a zone of French influence, is now cut up into zones of Italian, British, and Greek influences, and French economic, financial, military, and intellectual supremacy has disappeared. The French gendarmerie is suppressed. French influence is routed. French schools it is sought to close. A British general commands the Sultan's Army. An Italian is the master of the Straits. It is France, who possesses more Turkish bonds than any other country, who suffers.

Advantages Sacrificed

It is grave, he continues, that France should have, by the Treaty of Sevres, sacrificed all her advantages; but it is graver still that she should appear to be associated with England in the East, for the unpopularity of England is extreme. After having been, during centuries, the queen country, France now seems to be dragged at the heels of a people (the British) against whom the Turks level the reproach of placing their country in subjection. "We are," he cries, "dupes; but we run the risk of being taken for accomplices."

However disingenuous, however egotistic, however unfriendly to England this may appear, it has been said in Parliament and in the press by Mr. Fribourg, and is evidently approved. His solution, since France may lose by the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, is to give back the territory which was taken away from Turkey. This, however, does not include Syria, which France happens to want. But it does apply to Cilicia, which France

does not happen to want and where France has only, according to Mr. Fribourg, irksome obligations. It does apply to Thrace and Smyrna in spite of the fact that they have gone to Greece. They should be restored to Turkey and to Bulgaria.

In short, Mustapha is the real leader of the Turkish people, and not the Sultan, who is only a prisoner of the Europeans. Therefore France should recognize Mustapha Kemal and give him whatever he desires. Such is the amazing thesis which has won support in high quarters in France.

DRASTIC RESOLUTION OF AFRICAN NATIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African New Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—At a largely attended meeting of natives held recently at Ndabeni, presided over by the Rev. Z. R. Mahabane, it was resolved:

"That this meeting deplores the news of and views with the greatest alarm, the shooting of more than 20 natives and colored men by the police at Port Elizabeth.

"Further, the meeting declares its considered conviction that the policy adopted by the European races of this country of the exclusion of the non-European races from the rights of citizenship with all the freedom of speech and action, privileges, advantages, benefits and protection that those rights carry with themselves is fraught with the most fatal consequences to their life as a race of people.

The native population of the country is beginning to view with suspicion these relentless and senseless shootings of an absolutely defenseless people as the beginning of a policy of their extermination as a race with a view to the attainment of the white man's objective of making this a white man's country.

"We, therefore, enter a solemn protest against these shootings of our people, as well as against the whole social, economic and political system in vogue in this country as calculated to breed a sense of injustice and discontent among the aboriginal races and to disturb the peaceful relationships existing between the European and the non-European peoples of the land; and, further, utter a solemn warning to the former, that unless a radical change of the whole system is brought about, the time is not far distant when the latter will be compelled to consider a review of their allegiance and loyalty to the white peoples and demand a complete partition of the land into two distinct states of equal sizes, each being master of its own house."



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NEW DEMANDS OF ELECTRICAL TRADE

British Union Threatens a Strike for Wage Increase, Involving Stoppage of London County Council and Other Trams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.

LONDON, England.—It is time something was said of the members of the Electrical Trades Union, who for some time before and immediately after the armistice were wont to hand out shocks to the community once every day and twice on Saturday, by threatening to cut off the source of their light, heat or means of transport, if their demands were not conceded or Bill Jones reinstated to his former position, from which he had been cruelly dismissed and victimized.

For some months now there has been a serene and peaceful calm, a disconcerting silence on the part of the electricians, who, perhaps, have a greater percentage of lightning strike enthusiasts among them than any other organization—either skilled or unskilled. There are not wanting those who would argue that perhaps the calm is that which is commonly regarded as preceding a storm, but the better explanation is that which attributes the restraint as the reaction following a series of shocks administered by employers here and there, supported by the refusal of a number of other craft unions who signified their disapproval of the tactics of the Electrical Trades Union by withholding their support—even to the extent of using the machinery nominally under the control of the electricians.

A Revolutionary Splitter

Generally it was the government, the underground electric railways or electrical power stations that offered fair sport for a little revolutionary splutter, but now it is the members of the London County Council who are threatened because their highways committee has refused to reclassify some 900 odd of their employees; the Electrical Trades Union claiming that the work performed by these men requires technical knowledge and practical skill that places them under the category of skilled craftsmen. They are supported in this contention by the men of the United Vehicle Workers Union, who appear also to have a number of the workers directly concerned on their books.

To anyone with a close acquaintance with British trades unionism, its extreme views in matters affecting the craft, its exclusiveness, and the circumstance that these "skilled men" should be members of that organization, rather than the case for reclassification and suggest that they have been denied admission into the craft unions because of a lack of skill. The argument is by no means affected by the fact that others of the same class or type of workmen are enrolled under the banner of the Electrical Trades Union, as the policy of the latter for some time past has been to admit all and sundry in any sort of way connected with electrical undertakings, and, as has been previously pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, explains somewhat the characteristics of this union since war was declared in 1914.

A Cosmopolitan Brand

That cosmopolitan brand of revolutionary trade unionism which designates itself as the Industrial Workers of the World, finds little favor among British trades unionists, to whom the policy of the Industrial Workers of the World is obnoxious and repugnant. The only union in matters of tactics that has any semblance of similarity to the Industrial Workers of the World—and that, let it be understood, in a very limited degree—is the Electrical Trades Union.

Perhaps of all the trades working in association one with another, none interfere less with the harmony and coordination of the workshops in the event of a walk-out than the electricians. The extraordinary power exercised by this union with amazing impudence in the darkest days of the war, is due to the position in which some of their members find themselves in the industrial activities of the country. A mere handful of men engaged in the various generating stations can, by withdrawing their labor by cutting off the supply of current for the factories, for transport, and for lighting, very seriously jeopardize the life of the industrial community. None know this better than the extremists inside the union, to whom the policy of cutting off supplies at the source has been the guiding policy of their every movement.

Much Sound of Trumpets

True to their practice, there has recently been much sound of trumpets as to what is to happen in the event of the proposed reclassification scheme not materializing; for, it is said, "the power attendants, and controller-repairers, with the support of several generating-plant staffs, are, through their shop committees, likely to take immediate and direct action, which would mean a stoppage of all London County Council trams, and might involve other metropolitan trams and transit." So there we are; the silence is broken and unless an increase of, in some instances, £54, an hour is granted (for that is what all the talk about reclassification comes to), a very considerable proportion of London's citizens will be forced to walk to their daily work with as cheerful demeanor as the wintry mornings will allow.

We are told, too, that the decision to strike will be swift, which is also characteristically Electrical Trades Union, but the people must be par-

doned if they fail to betray the same anxiety as on previous occasions. The cry of wolf has been heard too often to disturb other than the most pessimistic, for there will be many who remember that the electricians themselves, employed at the power stations, refused on a former occasion to allow themselves to be drawn into a squabble of the union, to fight and cause inconvenience to people with whom they had no quarrel. In a word, they proved a bulwark between the community and an irresponsible group of revolutionary fanatics without two-penny-worth of citizenship or civic responsibility among the lot of them.

With the full knowledge of the foregoing before them, it is extremely unfortunate that the majority of electrical undertakings have declined to put into practice the recommendations of the joint board, upon which they are represented, to revise the schedule of salaries of the electrical engineers in charge of the power stations. The matter has gone so far that the engineers have threatened to resort to a strike, and it is probably due to this circumstance that the Electrical Trades Union has selected the present moment to issue an ultimatum, hoping at the same time to recover somewhat their lost power and prestige among the engineers in charge.

GENEVA, DELEGATES' TRIBUTE TO ROUSSEAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Geneva, Switzerland—On a Sunday morning during the early part of the recent meeting of the League Assembly at Geneva, an interesting little ceremony was carried out by a number of the delegates, who marked their appreciation of the appropriateness of the League's establishment in the city of Jean Jacques Rousseau by laying a tribute of flowers and laurels on the statue which dominates the small island in the center of the river.

The large floral decoration, across which stretched a purple ribbon inscribed in letters of gold, "Homage from the Assembly of the Society of Nations," was carried to the statue by two secretaries.

The president of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Paul Hymans, made a happy speech, linking the ideas of Rousseau with the foundation of the League of Nations. It was natural, he said, that an Assembly which had met to realize the ambition of assuring harmony in the world should think of honoring the memory of the author of the "Judgment sur la paix perpétuelle." It was right that the representatives of 41 states called to "regulate the relations between peoples should lay flowers upon the statue of the theorist of the "Contrat Social."

It was a century and a half since, taking up the idea of the gentle abbé of St. Peter and those of other writers up to Henry IV and Sully, he had set forth the benefits of a union of European states, though he saw well the political difficulties which would make it slow of realization, and knew that men's wisdom rarely equalled their ambition. He prophesied that the European Society of Nations would only be brought about by a catastrophe. "Let us admire," he wrote, "so beautiful a plan, but let us console ourselves that we shall not see it brought into being, for it can only be done by violent means, disastrous to humanity."

The disaster, said the president, had come about, and out of the horror of war had arisen the desire for reconstruction on the lines of peace and justice. What was the Covenant of the League of Nations if it was not the "Contrat Social" transported from the internal domain of state to the international domain? Thus, the thoughts of Rousseau were rediscovered living and fruitful in the work to which the League of Nations was consecrated, and it was for that reason that they were grouped that day around that statue.

NEW ZEALAND AND ITS PUBLIC WORKS

People Look to the New Minister of Public Works to Reform Abuses in Construction System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—The Public Works statement submitted to the New Zealand Parliament this year by the new Minister for Public Works, J. G. Coates, may prove to be a landmark in the development of the Dominion.

Mr. Coates saw much service in the war, and people are looking to him more than they have looked to anybody else, to reform the abuses in the system of constructing public works. There has always been criticism of the system, but the feeling has been widening and growing in intensity of recent years, especially since the war added enormously to the country's debt and made money more difficult to get for development purposes.

It is felt that New Zealand cannot afford to waste money in making roads and railways in the old way. There is now no serious questioning of the facts of the case; men and newspapers on both sides condemn the old system as inefficient and wasteful. It is something more than that; it is a striking illustration of one of the weaknesses of democracy—the tendency of politicians to do unwise things in order to buy or keep support.

Need of Business-Like Lines

It is just 50 years since the New Zealand Government started out on its public works policy. Prior to that a small beginning with railways had been made by the provincial governments, which were afterwards abolished. The government built railways out of loans, and provided a great deal of money for roads and bridges. There are now 3000 miles of railway open, and unquestionably the policy has added enormously to the prosperity of the country, but the benefit would have been much greater, and the cost much less, if these railways had been constructed throughout on business-like lines.

When the policy was in its infancy, it was predicted that unless the allocation of rates for public works was divorced from politics, there would be endless "log-rolling" and pressure in Parliament by the various districts. Sir Julius Vogel, the talented statesman and author of the policy, foresaw this, and proposed to set up a non-political board of works, but nothing came of the proposal. Every district scrambled for money, and the government of the day, dependent on votes of members, was too weak to resist the clamor.

This weakness had injurious results in two directions. Lines were built that should not have been built, or at any rate should not have been built when they were. Instead of concentrating money and labor on a few lines and pushing them through to the paying point, successive governments spread the available money over a large number of lines—main and branch—so that construction crawled along when it should have hastened.

Delaying Construction

Ministers were not above taking advantage of local disagreements over routes to delay construction. At least one minister openly told a certain district that if it did not support the government it could not hope for grants. This is not a party question. Each party has been guilty of turning the public works fund into something resembling a political machine. The Liberals did so during their long reign and to the keen disappointment of some of their supporters the reform

government, which came into power in 1912, maintained the bad system. During the term of the National Government, Sir Joseph Ward, the Liberal leader, frankly told Parliament that if he had his way he would concentrate upon one railway line and push it through, but he realized that members would not consent to this. Some months ago Mr. Massey, Prime Minister and leader of the Reform Party, said somewhat the same thing in more guarded language.

An End to the Old

When Mr. Coates was appointed Minister of Public Works some months ago, he announced that he stood for concentration of effort and business-like methods. There was to be an end to the old and wasteful system of piece-meal construction. He has embodied the first installment of this reform in his first Public Works statement to Parliament.

Some critics find it disappointing, but they probably do not make allowance for the difficulties in the way of rapid reform. Mr. Coates proposes lines will be stopped now; other lines will be continued until they reach certain points, short of which it would be bad business to stop them. Then the department will concentrate on three main lines—the Midland, connecting the east and west coasts of the South Island; the east coast, connecting Auckland with Gisborne; and the line connecting Auckland with the far north. He has also decided to improve greatly methods of construction, some of which are sadly antiquated.

If he can do what he wants, and give New Zealand a business-like method of constructing public works—such a method as any commercial concern would adopt—he will make a name for himself as a benefactor to his country. But there are those who think that there will be no real reform until public works are removed from political control.

SOME INFLUENCES IN GREEK KING'S POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London, England—The interesting volume entitled "King Constantine and the War," written by Maj. J. M. Mélas, at one time confidential secretary to King Constantine, is dealt with at some length in a recent issue of the Balkan Review. Major Mélas' opinion is that Constantine's refusal to join the Allies in the great struggle was at one time not so much due to his belief in Germany as to his antagonism to Mr. Venizelos, and his obstinate refusal to take any step that would give the appearance of following Mr. Venizelos' lead. Constantine, as the reigning monarch, was above all an autocrat, though his despotic tendencies did not become apparent until the great war was in progress.

Other traits that revealed themselves were a childlike trust or overconfidence which made him talk ill-advisedly; a prodigious memory which gave rise to rancor, for it was said that though he might forgive, he never forgot an injury or a slight; and a love of popular acclamation which was almost childish. He gave him, however, credit for having the courage of his opinions. The cause of King Constantine's downfall the author of this book believes to be due to his lack of moral training. "No one," he says, "had ever undertaken to cultivate his good tendencies, or to counteract his evil ones; no one, in a word, had paid any attention to his moral development. Yet to do so would not have been difficult. The King is intelligent, and at bottom, as I have already remarked, he was a good sort of man, but apparently it is a difficult matter for professors and tutors of princes to tell the plain truth to their royal charge."

IRISH FREEMASONRY IN FLOURISHING STATE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—According to reports that have come to hand within the past few days, Freemasonry in Ireland has never been in such a flourishing condition since the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in 1725. This applies not only to the craft, but also to Royal Arch Chapter Masonry, the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and to Knight Templary. New lodges, chapters, and preceptories are constantly being formed and the spirit of Masonic union between all parts of the country grows stronger every day.

There are many points in Irish Masonry which will doubtless prove of interest to American Masons. Freemasonry in Ireland is on a more democratic basis than in England, and, therefore, more closely approaches the American practice. All officers, from the grand master downward, are elected by vote of the brethren, except that each provincial grand master is appointed by the grand master and the deputy provincial grand masters are appointed by the provincial grand masters.

In Ireland the mark degree is obligatory before receiving the Royal Arch. It is an honorary advancement preliminary to the arch and no business can be transacted at a mark meeting except the installation or the advancement of candidates. The event celebrated in the Irish arch degree differs altogether from that celebrated in the English degree and in Ireland the arch degree is conjoined with the old degrees of excellent and super-excellent Mason. The time limit for

taking the arch degree is six months, and both mark and arch can be given on the same day.

A brother must have been a Master Mason for two years before he can petition for Knight Templary and he must have been a Master Mason for at least seven years and be 35 years of age before he can apply for the eighteenth degree. This degree is conferred by the Grand Chapter of Prince Masons, which was formerly called the Council of Rites. As each chapter is limited to 33 members and there are but 16 in the country it is the exception for a brother to obtain this degree, which is known as the Prince Grand Rose Croix, without a considerable experience of Masonry.

Jewels are very seldom worn at any Irish Masonic functions and many brethren go through Masonic life without owning even a Masonic apron and most lodges and chapters work in linen aprons. There is a Grand Lodge of Instruction in Dublin as well as a Grand Preceptory of Instruction, composed of skilled members of the degrees which they represent.

The Grand Master of Ireland must also be the Grand King of the Royal Arch Chapter, the meetings of the latter body being held in Dublin four times each year.

ANTI-WASTE EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Copenhagen, Denmark—An economic exhibition was recently opened at Copenhagen for the purpose of popularizing different measures of economy, especially in regard to fuel, which now costs Denmark seven times as much as it did in the pre-war days, although less is being imported. During the war the stoves in Denmark have been altered to consume Danish fuel. The exhibition also demonstrated the practical utilization of wind and water power.

FRANCE'S PACT WITH THE HUNGARIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Budapest, Hungary—The Budapest paper, "Asz Ember," quotes a version of a Franco-Hungarian agreement which is somewhat surprising.

According to this account, the French companies of Schneider and Cresson are to take over the management of the Hungarian railways for 50 years. The Hungarian Government, it is stated, has agreed to raise passenger fares to five times the present rate, and goods rates are to be increased eightfold. If Parliament does not agree to the treaty, it is to be dissolved, and the treaty is to come into force by government decree. On the military side Hungary is to keep under arms 150,000 men, the control of whom will be in the hands of the French general staff. In return, the French Government is to intervene with the League of Nations for the revision of the frontiers given to Hungary by the Peace Treaty.

Whether the facts here stated are correct or not, there is considered to be no doubt that an agreement has been made between France and Hungary, and that it provides for considerable economic concessions by Hungary, and the maintenance of considerable forces for the obvious purpose of fighting Soviet Russia.

The Hungarian National Assembly has also passed a law limiting the number of Jews who may be admitted to the universities. This is the first occasion since the war in which Jews have been openly deprived of their rights of citizenship, and it is interesting to find the present French Government thus actively supporting a government which notoriously represents what used to be called the German Junker attitude.

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A UKRAINIAN VIEW OF SOVIET POLICY

Mr. Vynnychenko Denounces Its Absolutist Centralism as Opposed to Party Program and Revolution's Tendencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Mr. Vynnychenko, the leader of the Ukrainian Communist Party abroad, recently spent four months in the Ukraine, for the purpose of studying the actual state of things prevailing there. This visit was prompted by an invitation which the leader had received from Nicholas Lenin, to take over the management of affairs under the Soviet régime in the Ukraine. Instead of Mr. Vynnychenko's stay leading to what Mr. Lenin had expected, it resulted in the publication by the former of a clear anti-Bolshevik manifesto, issued as a call to his comrades, and for the guidance of the working classes.

Mr. Vynnychenko states, as the sole object of his journey to the Ukraine, the desire to take an active part in furthering the interests of the revolution, and in developing a Ukrainian state of workers and peasants. To his chagrin, the leader found that he was not allowed opportunity for any real and practical work. Membership of the Ukrainian Soviet headquarters was offered to Mr. Vynnychenko and even the vice-presidency of the Council of the People's Commissaries. Though this would seem to provide an opportunity for a great and practical work, yet it was found that there was no work to be done in these high offices.

Curious State of Affairs

This curious state of affairs was found to be part of the general tactics and policy pursued by the central authorities in charge of the revolution, namely, the Russian Communist Party both in Russia and the Ukraine. The policy of absolutist centralism, which Mr. Vynnychenko found both within the party itself, as well as in all the aspects of its economic, political, national and other activities, he denounces as opposed to the program of the party and the tendencies of the revolution.

The foreign party of Ukrainian Communists to which Mr. Vynnychenko belonged, had naturally judged the situation in the Ukraine from the official documents which reached foreign countries. They had believed that the Ukrainian state of workers and peasants was in actual process of formation, and that, being in federative relations with Soviet Russia, it was supported by, and at the same time was supporting, their common interests, while independently developing its internal powers. It was this view which was held by the Ukrainian Communists abroad, which led them to send Mr. Vynnychenko to the Ukraine as their delegate and representative.

A Weakening Factor

Any cooperation, the delegate states, was rendered impossible by the other side of the government party's activity, as manifested by their policy of rigid and absolute centralism. Mr. Vynnychenko declared, as one who had a profound respect for the authority of the foremost leaders of the Russian Communists, that such a policy is extremely pernicious to the interests of the revolution and is one of the factors which are weakening and hindering the revolutionary powers in Russia and the Ukraine.

The governing revolutionary party is said to have converted the living and creative organism into a huge blind machine, which is directed by an insignificant number of persons

who have lost their feeling of responsibility toward the people as a whole, and which is dominated by the bureaucratic subordination of one official to a higher one. All the features of this bureaucracy have crept into the party—opportunism, and self-seeking, subjugation of the weaker, exploitation, lack of control, decay of initiative, and so forth.

Enthusiasm Lost

Mr. Vynnychenko declared that it would be a crime to conceal the fact that the party has already lost its former enthusiasm, its active fervor, its power of independence and energy in solving urgent local problems. There now appears a passive, humiliated, unthinking and uncritical mass which acts only in accordance with orders. It is said to be no secret that the "government of councils," as such, no longer exists in Russia and the Ukraine. The policy of absolutist centralism excludes this form of government, and the councils have become merely ornamental.

It is also stated that the Ukrainian Soviet Republic is an independent state of workers and peasants only in a declaratory sense. Industry, transport and finance are all fastened by iron bonds to the Moscow headquarters, which issue orders entirely out of keeping with Ukrainian conditions, and yet of necessity carried out in a bureaucratic manner by the strength of the "iron discipline."

A Ruthless Centralism

Mr. Vynnychenko also calls attention to the extraordinary fact that the greater part of the official institutions are occupied by a non-Ukrainian element, foreign to the Ukrainian nationality, unacquainted even with the language of the Ukrainian masses and the conditions of Ukrainian life. The idea of forming a special center, economically independent, for the purpose of controlling all the economic life of the Ukraine, is regarded as being counter-revolutionary in character.

Those persons who are unwilling to comply with this ruthless centralism to the utmost limit, are quickly unseated and accused of Ukrainian chauvinism. The bureaucratic policy of absolutist centralism is stated to be the real cause of discontent among the masses, and to have strengthened the counter-revolutionary movement.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR GREETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Lord Forster, the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, lost no time after arrival at Melbourne, the seat of government, in visiting Sydney, which was gaily bedecked in his honor. Many official receptions were held. Received by the Lord Mayor and aldermen, the new viceroy made a very favorable impression. The Lord Mayor's address was cordial, and John Storey, the state Premier, expressed his appreciation of the policy of the imperial government in sending men of the stamp of Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson and Lord Forster. The Governor-General was evidently greatly gratified by the warmth of his reception.

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VICTORIA VOTES ON LOCAL OPTION

"Continuance" Carried at the Recent Referendum but Many Hotels Will Be Closed Shortly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—At the recent local option referendum in Victoria only 55 per cent of those enrolled recorded their vote, continuance being carried. The figures were:

For continuance, 143 districts..... 580,527
For reduction, 68 districts..... 36,704
For no license, 3 districts..... 207,895

Under the conditions of the polling a three-fifths majority was necessary in any district before prohibition could be carried. Thus, although more than 200,000 voters were in favor of prohibition, only two districts went dry. In several districts reduction only failed by a very narrow margin, a simple majority being sufficient to carry reduction, and votes cast for prohibition being counted for reduction where no license was not carried.

The campaign in Victoria was very bitterly fought, and the liquor trade did not hesitate even to use the Prince of Wales as a factor. Powers showing the Prince in a naval uniform and repeating a sentence supposed to have been made up by him, were freely used. The Roman Catholic Church vigorously took the side of the liquor trade and urged its members to vote continuance. A large section of the Labor Party and practically the whole of the daily press with the notable exception of The Herald, (which took no side), were strongly for continuance. Every fact or supposed fact in America's experience which told against prohibition was given wide publicity, whereas the beneficial results of prohibition in the United States were rarely allowed prominence. The discovery and publication by the prohibitionists of a plan by which liquor propaganda was inserted as reading matter in the press without the word advertisement appearing at the foot, explained in large measure a section of the pro-liquor publicity.

Authorities Miled

Curiously enough the results of the referendum are not altogether satisfactory to the liquor party. The License Reduction Board has been closed hotels at the rate of about 96 a year, but only the places least required have been closed and compensation has been given at the expense of the remaining hotels. Under the recent referendum about 11 hotels will be wiped out in 10 districts without the full safeguards afforded by the board's policy. Possibly an attempt may be made to induce the government to introduce legislation which will set the poll on one side and enable the license board to go on with its work. Such a proposal, however, would be strenuously opposed.

Discussing the referendum, E. W. Greenwood, M. L. A., president of the Victorian Anti-Liquor League, said that only 40,000 more votes were needed to have carried "no license" throughout Victoria. Yet the industrialists had been led to until they did not know the truth, and 40,000 voters had kept away from the poll. In the results achieved the anti-liquor party had put up a world's record in a first attempt.

Prices Rise Suddenly

Referring to the liquor statement that prohibition had been a failure in the United States, Mr. Greenwood challenged the State Parliament and the Victorian press to appoint a thoroughly reliable commission to visit America and fully investigate conditions existing there under the present liquor laws. Members of the anti-liquor league were prepared to abide by the result.

Referring to the unexpected increase made by the brewers in the price of liquor, immediately after the referendum, Mr. Greenwood said that the "Trade" had shown its gratitude for the votes given to it by the workers by putting up the price of liquor. "I would like to tell the industrialists," said Mr. Greenwood, "that if the whole output of beer in Victoria went through glass mugs, the charge for which used to be 4d, is now 6d, it would make a difference of \$2,000,000 a year to the brewers and publicans. If the people had known of the proposed increase before the elections there would have been a very different result!" Indignation at the increase in the price of beer resulted in a number of unions declaring a boycott of that liquor.

SALT LAKE CITY ART SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—With a view to developing art and encouraging the work of local artists, an organization to be known as the Fine Arts Society has been formed here. It is proposed to hold exhibitions of the work of local and national painters every year.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER
MARKET CONDITION

Manufacturers Still Waiting for Retailers to Dispose of High-Priced Stock Before More Active Business Is Resumed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The shoe market still reports activity a missing element. Wholesale buyers drop in for a day or so to get posted but bring little that is encouraging to manufacturers, who have patiently looked forward to the new year with hopes and expectations that this long period of inertia would be dissipated by ordinary buying at least.

Interviews with some of the visiting merchants show an inclination to drift along with this present condition, remaining good listeners, but as for action, none seem willing to take even a minor part.

Naturally buying of new stocks from the manufacturer comes only when the retailer finds the consumer has acquired or shows a disposition to buy up the available supply. While the retail prices have been reduced to some extent the results have not cleaned the retail shelves enough to stimulate large purchases from the wholesaler and manufacturer.

Manufacturers and dealers in raw materials who have cut prices 25 to 50 per cent are not enthusiastic over the results of these concessions, especially when they can point to retailers who even for January sales have not reduced some prices even 10 per cent.

The retailer, forgetting any possible profits on the mark up on low priced goods at the start of the era of inflation, now finds it difficult to mark down high priced goods to replacement costs and the unloading of shelves is slowed up in just that proportion.

Prominent shoe merchants assert that prices of shoe material, which are now selling at figures inconsistently low, may be expected to rebound to a basis nearer cost of production at the first sign of a trading market.

Packer Hide Market

The larger hide buyers are still working the packer hide market, and ready to transact business when opportunities look good, as the following list of sales will show:

	Price
46,000 Sept-Oct-Nov light na-	year
live cows	150-155
10,000 June to Oct heavy na-	150-155
live cows	135-140
1,000 Nov-Dec Buttranded	135-140
steers	135-140

Though these prices looked low enough to the purchasers to warrant the placing of orders amounting to \$500,000 or more, regular tanners declined to take any part, stating that they must see a better demand for leather before they bought hides for future use.

Consequently this leaves market conditions practically unchanged, for although inquiries are quite numerous few tanners are bold enough to operate at figures on a par with those above mentioned, offerings reported being a bit under.

This severe drop in hide prices, inside of 12 months, can be attributed to nothing else but an almost total suspension of the demand, for the receipt of cattle during 1920 fell off approximately 2,000,000 head, and that alone would, ordinarily, have a bullish influence, but it went on record leaving scarcely a ripple in its wake.

It is the opinion of prominent tanners, however, that business will loosen up in January and the current prices will be advanced to the very limit of business improvement.

There are yet fair-sized lots of inferior hides in the market, although these have been largely reduced since last reported, but the major part of the trading is confined to the better grades, the supply of which is now below normal.

Leather Markets

Business in the Boston leather market varies little from what is usually experienced at this particular season, the first of a new year being proverbial for its quietness and slow awakening into activity.

Though trading was generally small throughout December, there was more of that confidential sort, not infrequent nowadays, than is customary during the close of a year.

Sole leather tanners have been active participants in this drastic exploitation, and some tanneries have been unloaded freely; even so, prices were maintained very well, concessions being less severe than those reported by dealers in upper leather. The greatest success in this line of action seems to be found among those dealing in calf, kid, and sheepskins, some of the contracts running up to fairly high figures, and at prices commensurate with such strenuous endeavors.

Notwithstanding these bargain deals, the current range of prices for the differing grades, and tanneries, are top low for buyers to largely believe that established fixtures, and the fallacy of such conclusions may be manifested before the close of this month, as quotations have been forced down to levels inconsistent with a cost basis.

It is, therefore, a fair assertion, and is also the opinion of some of the keenest observers, that as leather commodities have had a long road, road to travel since deflation began, the day of recuperation will surely come, perhaps gradually, but quite likely with more haste than buyers or manufacturers of shoes may be prepared to encounter with indifference.

DIVIDENDS

The Rauch & Lang Company, Incorporated, has declared the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to stock of record December 15.

The Columbia Gas & Electric Company has declared an extra dividend of \$1 payable January 25 to stock of record January 10.

The Transue & Williams Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable January 30 to stock of record January 10.

The Consolidated Textile Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable January 15 to holders of record January 10.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the stock of the Manhattan Railway will be paid on January 15 to holders of record December 30.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable January 15 to stock of record January 5.

The General Motors Corporation has declared cash dividends in all classes of stock and eliminated the stock dividend on common heretofore paid. This action was in line with expectations.

The American Chic Company has passed the quarterly dividend on the common stock, due at this time.

A stock dividend of 100 per cent has been authorized by the stockholders of the Androscoggin Cotton Mills. The action increases the capitalization to \$2,000,000.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, Thursday, quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 per cent was declared, payable on January 15 to holders of record January 3.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has declared regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable January 20 to holders of record January 5.

The Stevens-Duryea Company, Incorporated, has declared the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to stock of record December 15.

The Alvarado Mining & Milling Company has passed the quarterly dividend due at this time.

The Lima Locomotive Works have declared a regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable February 1 to stock of record January 15. Directors of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company have passed the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock.

The United States Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, both payable February 1 to stock of record January 20. The dividend due at this time on the stock of the Park & Bingham Corporation has been passed by the directors. Three months ago \$1 per share was paid.

RESERVE NOTES IN
THE UNITED STATES

Pre-Holiday Increase in Total Circulation Was Not as Great as the Same Period in 1919

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve notes in circulation in the United States during the week ending December 23 amounted to \$3,404,931,000, an increase of \$60,600,000 over the previous week. The corresponding week in 1919 showed an increase of \$68,800,000, while for the same week in 1918 the increase was \$21,543,000. Increase in reserve note circulation at Christmas is due to demand for money for holiday trade and for clean money to give as gifts and bonuses as well as pay rolls because of the request of the Federal Reserve Board to discontinue the use of gold for gift purposes.

In four weeks, between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the period which Christmas shopping now covers, increase in note circulation this year has been considerably less than that of the two preceding years. Increase in this four week's period the last three years was as follows: 1920, \$79,302,000; 1919, \$205,369,000; 1918, \$116,568,000. Following Christmas there has been a decrease in note circulation in recent years, and in view of present industrial and economic conditions it seems likely a similar course will be witnessed the coming year. In 1919 reserve note circulation fell \$58,654,000 the week after Christmas, while in 1918 it decreased \$36,639,000.

Pre-holiday expansion in reserve note circulation is shown in the following table (last 600 omitted):

Dec. 1920	Dec. 1919	Dec. 1918
22...\$3,404,931	26...\$3,037,646	27...\$2,685,244
17...2,344,332	19...2,398,994	20...2,665,701
10...2,311,842	12...2,907,432	13...2,604,580
3...2,312,039	5...2,881,385	6...2,584,523
Nov. 29...2,325,629	28...2,852,577	29...2,568,676

In 1919 and 1918 note circulation increased steadily each week from Thanksgiving until after Christmas. This year note circulation fell off in the two weeks after Thanksgiving so that the expansion came in two weeks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tuesday	Monday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.55 1/2	\$3.53 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0583	.0584 1/2	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0613	.0615	.1930
Live	.0346	.0348 1/2	.1360
Gold	.1125	.113	.4020
German mark	.0133	.0133 1/2	.2280
Canadian dollar	.84 1/2	.84 1/2	...
Argentine peso	.3321	.3325	.4245

STEEL FURNACES RESUME

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The Trumbull Steel Company has started fires under three of its seven open-hearth furnaces, preparatory to their resumption.

CANADIAN PULP AND
PAPER STATISTICS

Expansion of This Industry in the Dominion in Past Ten Years Has Been Tremendous—Quebec Is Center of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The development of the Canadian pulp and paper industry, particulars of which for 1919 have just been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, constitutes one of the most remarkable examples of industrial expansion in Canada during the last 10 years. In 1910 the capital investment in this industry was \$54,000,000. By 1915 it had been increased by 150 per cent and stood at \$133,736,000. By 1917, the capital investment was \$186,757,737; by 1919, \$241,344,000, while the 1919 official returns place it at \$244,581,000. Official figures for 1920 are not available but it may be said without exaggeration that the capital investment is \$300,000,000, of which possibly \$240,000,000 is American capital.

Large though this investment is, it represents the manufacturing side of the industry, relating merely to the plants actually operated. For example, \$10,000,000 may have been invested in an unfinished plant, but this is not included. Nor is any allowance made for the vast timber holdings of the huge pulp and paper corporations, the value of which cannot very well be estimated, but which must run into the hundreds of millions. Moreover, with the depletion of pulp wood areas in the United States these timber lands are rapidly increasing in value.

Quebec the Center

Quebec is the center of the industry, for in addition to having nearly one-half of the mills of all Canada, \$124,101,000 of the total investment of \$244,581,000 is to be found in that Province. Ontario has an investment of \$95,281,000; British Columbia, \$32,030,000; New Brunswick, \$11,960,000; and Nova Scotia, \$11,295,000. During 1920 Ontario made a long stride forward with the huge Hudson development, and with the entrance of several new American companies into the northern portion of the Province and the country back of the head of the lakes. The Backus concessions alone, will, it is estimated, necessitate a capital outlay of \$12,000,000.

In 1919 there were 99 pulp, paper, and pulp and paper combined plants in Canada. Quebec is credited with 46 of these, Ontario with 35, British Columbia 5, New Brunswick 5, Nova Scotia 5. Of the total investment of \$244,581,000, no less than \$110,963,000 is in land, buildings, etc., \$74,957,000 in machinery and tools, \$46,552,000 in materials on hand, and \$32,108,000 in cash, trading, and operating accounts. The total number of persons employed in the various plants during 1919 was 26,765, of whom 25,491 were male and 1274 female, and the wages and salaries paid during the year were \$32,323,789.

The materials used in wood pulp production during 1919 in all classes of mills were as follows: Spruce, 1,756,951 cords, value \$23,353,694; balsam fir, 511,583 cords, value \$6,290,132; hemlock, 118,012 cords, value \$1,231,222; poplar, 7223 cords, value \$98,413; jack pine, 15,402 cords, value \$149,844; birch, 9691 cords, value \$107,325; all other kinds, 9868 cords, value \$31,347,686. The total consumption of all kinds of wood in wood-pulp production was thus 2,428,691 cords valued at \$31,347,686. The value of other materials used, such as limestone, sulphur, lime, soda ash, sulphate of soda, etc., was valued at \$6,120,359.

Material Used

The value of materials used in paper production during the year was \$16,213,741.

The total wood pulp production for sale in 1919 was 791,927 tons, valued at \$48,562,000. The paper production in 1919 was 1,089,235 tons, valued at \$91,362,000, of which newsprint alone represented \$54,527,000.

The growth of the industry during the last 10 years is made very evident by the following comparative figures: Capital invested 1910, \$53,896,000; 1920, \$240,000,000. Employees, 1910, 7183; in 1919, 26,765. Wages paid, 1910, \$4,296,640; in 1919, \$32,323,789. Cost of materials used, 1910, \$10,374,000; in 1919, \$47,561,000. Value of products, 1910, \$23,226,000; in 1919, \$139,924,000. The increase in the capacity and value of the product of the paper plants has been the greater of the two. The output having in 1919 been over 6 1/2 times in value that in 1910.

The importance of the Canadian pulp and paper interest to the United States may be seen in the fact that whereas in 1910 the total value of these exports to the republic was \$5,469,000, for November, 1920, alone the value was \$12,221,000, and for 1920 it will exceed \$100,000,000.

MINERAL OIL EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—The value of mineral oil exports from the United States in November was \$47,332,738, compared with \$52,203,226 in October, a decline of \$4,870,488. In November, 1919, exports were valued at \$32,571,042 and in November, 1918, \$26,525,277. For 11 months ended November 30, 1920, the value was \$486,927,688, compared with \$510,466,377 in 11 months of 1919 and \$284,300,392 in 1918.

MEXICAN OIL IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, New York—In the first 11 months of 1920 approximately 90,000,000 barrels of crude oil were imported into the United States from Mexico, compared with approximately 47,000,000 the same period of 1919 and about 35,000,000 in the same period of 1918. Imports from Mexico have of 1918. Imports from Mexico have of 1918. Imports from Mexico have of 1918.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN
TRADE DECLINES

Exports and Imports Fall Off in Last Few Months of 1920, but Entire Year Shows Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Monthly export statistics for Japan continued to show marked decreases during the last few months of 1920, according to a report from United States Commercial Attaché James P. Abbott, at Tokyo, published by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. "The prices of the raw products which Japan exports are also generally lower," says the statement.

In spite of the decline of the last few months, however, Japan's foreign trade for 1920 is expected to exceed the 1919 figure by 14 per cent. The country's import balance is considerably larger than in 1919, amounting to \$183,556,000 in 1920, compared with \$80,775,000 the previous year.

Liberal imports, supervisory control of the silk market and improved labor conditions are important factors in the recovery of Japanese exchange which is now only slightly over the par. Goods appear in exports of Japan were valued at \$66,906,000, compared with \$112,841,500 a year ago. For the 10 months they amounted to \$878,191,000 in the 1920 period, and \$802,637,500 the previous year. Exports of foodstuffs have declined 25 per cent. Other raw materials show a gain of \$18,500,000, cotton yarns of \$21,000,000, cotton tissues of \$33,500,000. Lesser gains appear in exports of leather, material, glass products and toys. These and miscellaneous increases more than offset a fall of nearly \$50,000,000 in the value of raw silk exports.

Imports during October totaled \$53,873,500, compared with \$59,895,000 during the same month in 1919. For the 10 months they amounted to \$1,061,547,000, a gain of \$174,000,000 over the 10 months of 1919. Food imports fell off \$100,000,000. Nearly all other forms of raw material showed heavy increases, raw cotton topping the list with a gain of \$70,000,000. For the 10 months imports of iron and steel products were \$22,500,000 above 1919. Total imports of gold and silver for the 10 months were \$116,726,000, where \$98,447,500 was gold, exports were of \$174,000,000 in gold and \$1,536,000 of silver. Compared with the 10 months of 1919 there was a gain of \$26,877,000 in gold imports and of \$17,425,500 in silver imports. In 1919 there were no gold exports and but \$533,500 of silver.

CUDAHY PACKING
SALES INCREASE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Total sales of the Cudahy Packing Company for the year ending October 30, 1920, amounted to \$238,802,000, compared with \$305,997,000 during the previous year. After payment of dividends out of the net profits there was a deficit of \$559,845, while in the previous year the company had a surplus of \$380,494.

The enforced liquidation of large inventories, especially in the face of a rapidly decreasing demand, brought about a decline in commodity prices, probably unequaled in commercial history," said E. A. Cudahy, president of the company. "For many years the packers' foreign business, particularly European, has been of large volume, but the continued depreciation of foreign currencies has seriously affected the demand for our goods. There are signs, however, of an early adjustment of the complicated problem of international finance, which will be of great advantage to the agricultural and packing interests of the United States, but it must be borne in mind that Europe can pay for the commodities she needs from us only by the exportation of her goods."

NEW YORK MARKET
AGAIN IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York—Pressure was exerted against the oil and shipping yesterday on the stock market, but a number of the special interests were fairly firm and strong. The closing was irregular and in the late dealings the shorts hurried to cover, so that Atlantic Gulf, for instance, made more than a full recovery. The sales involved \$30,000 shares.

United States Government war bonds continued to gain yesterday, registering advances as high as 76 points in one issue.

BOOT AND SHOE EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—Exports of boots and shoes from the United States in October, 1920, totaled 1,361,126 pairs, valued at \$5,578,225, compared with 1,087,208 pairs at \$4,133,163 in September, 1920, and 2,131,579 pairs at \$7,957,507 in October, 1919. Two-thirds of these exports were to Cuba. Denmark continues a heavy buyer, as does Canada. A list of 76 countries in which the American shoe has found a market has been compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, covering 22 European countries, and practically every habitable part of the globe.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Mon.	Prev.	Year
20 rails	75 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
20 industrials	72 1/2	72 1/2	108 1/2
20 copper	28 1/2	28 1/2	42 1/2

Body Mayfield
MAYFIELD & CO.
Grain-Provident-Stocks
318 West Monroe St., CHICAGO
GRAIN COMMISSIONS SOLICITED

FIGURES COMPARED
ON BRITISH TRADE

Report on the Exports and Imports for November Show a Better Balance Even in the Face of Coal Miners' Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings and the miners' strike, British trade for November was very good. The Board of Trade returns show a great improvement in exports, and what is also good for exchange, the imports made a relatively small increase over November last year, so that the balance of trade is not so severely against Great Britain.

November's imports were valued at £144,260,133 compared with £143,545,201 in November of last year, an advance of only £714,932. The value of exports was £119,364,994, which has only been exceeded on one occasion, and which compared with £87,110,531 in November, 1919, a rise of £32,254,463.

In imports there was a fall of over £10,000,000 in the value of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, but this was counterbalanced by an advance of some £12,000,000 in articles wholly or mainly manufactured, the largest increase being £5,978,065 in oils, fats, and resins.

Lower Coal Shipments

With regard to exports a large reduction in British shipments of coal produced a decline of £2,396,414 in the value of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, but articles wholly or mainly manufactured marked an increase of £33,928,524. Under this heading there was an advance of £9,937,590 in exports of cotton yarns and manufactures, and one of £1,287,017 in those of woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures.

Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, increased by £5,422,762; machinery by £4,807,348; vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft) by £6,303,187; apparel by £1,995,663; chemicals, dyes and colors by £1,018,361; and earthenware, glass, etc. by £1,015,511.

Larger Than Last Year

The value of both imports and exports for the 11 months of 1920 is already substantially larger than that for the whole of last year, especially in regard to exports. From January to November Britain sent away goods to the value of £1,233,935,504, compared with £707,517,724 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of £526,417,780, and which was voluntarily closed down, or made drastic reductions in output, is being steadily increased, while many others are in a state of enforced idleness by the weak demand. Despite the many curtailments and suspensions, production remains above the level of orders, though this surplus output is insufficient to produce an accumulation of lumber.

Reports from southern Alabama are indicative of general improvement in the trade. Prices have advanced somewhat, and lumbermen are finding a better market for their products. Many mills in that section which have been idle are reported to have resumed operations, although quite a number are still idle. Building campaigns have been inaugurated in many cities and towns, and the market said to have assumed a more settled tone.

PRODUCTION OF LEAD
AND ZINC INCREASES

NEW YORK, New York—The output of lead in the United States during 1920 amounted to 511,000 short tons, an increase of 68,000 tons over 1919, but 70,000 less than in 1918, according to an announcement by the United States Geological Survey. The refinery production of lead from domestic ores in 1920 was 474,000 tons, as compared with 424,433 tons in 1919.

The recoverable zinc content of ore mined in 1920 was about 597,000 tons, as compared with 557,000 in 1919 and 622,243 in 1918. The production of primary metallic zinc from domestic and foreign ores in 1920, however, was only 463,000 tons, as compared with 465,743 in 1919.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices declined yesterday from Monday's high levels, opening prices ranging from 1 1/2 cents lower to 1/2 cent advance. March wheat closed at 1.75 1/2 and May at 1.68. Corn also sagged slightly, May closing at 75 1/2 and July at 76. Light grades of hogs held steady and other grades sold at 10 points higher. January pork closed at 23.85, January lard at 12.85, and May at 13.50. January ribs closed at 11.45 and May at 12.12.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended March 31, 1920: Profit after depreciation, debenture interest, home charges, and royalty £2,611,615; previous surplus, £275,528; total surplus, £2,887,143; stamp duties, registration fees, etc., £233,302; reserves, £805,000; balance, £1,848,841; dividends paid, £210,000; balance, £1,638,841. From the balance of £1,638,841, the directors recommended additional dividends be paid of 20 per cent per annum on amounts paid up on ordinary shares, and 2 per cent per annum additional on preference shares, making 8 per cent for the year.

The Edison Electric Illuminating
Company of Boston

DIVIDEND NO. 137
A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable February 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1921.
T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, January 4, 1921.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Tscho-Slovakia has a favorable trade balance of approximately \$17,000,000 with the United States, according to the Tscho-Slovakian Consul-General. The new republic's widening trade relations with Germany have already made a commercial treaty necessary. Prague advises say the state's total receipts, reaching 14,108,000,000 crowns, may exceed expenses.

The United States Consul at Para, Brazil, reports to the Department of Commerce total shipments of crude rubber from Brazil and Iquitos, Peru, during November, 1920, amounted to 3,148,442 pounds, Europe receiving 1,689,606 pounds, and the United States 1,458,836 pounds, compared with total exports of 7,876,442 pounds in November, 1919.

The United States Federal Reserve Board has approved articles of association of the Federal International Banking Company of New Orleans with a capital of \$7,000,000.

It is reported from Yokohama, Japan, that thousands of cases of American footwear have been brought to that country by representatives of a United States exporting firm and are being offered at bargain prices.

According to estimates, the construction cost of the new Parliament buildings at Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, will not be more than \$5,500,000. The cost of the building when completed, including grounds, decorative work, etc., will amount to approximately \$8,075,865. The annual charge to the Province for interest and upkeep will amount to \$800,000.

Canal traffic in New York State for 1920 increased 15 per cent

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AUSTRALIANS WIN
SECOND TEST GAME

Marylebone Cricket Club Defeated by One Innings and Ninety-One Runs—Losing of Toss Is a Big Factor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office—MELBOURNE, Victoria (Tuesday)—The Marylebone Cricket Club team lost its second test match of the Australian tour here today by an innings and 91 runs. Despite the brilliant batting of J. B. Hobbs and E. H. Hendren in the first innings, the English display is considered very poor, for the wicket had recovered from a drenching rain in time to be of service to the batsmen in the second innings.

The Marylebone Cricket Club side was faced this morning with the task of obtaining 172 to avoid the innings defeat. F. E. Woolley and J. W. H. T. Douglas being at the wicket. The score stood at 104 when Douglas was bowled by Gregory for 9. At 141 H. Strudwick fell a victim to the vigilance of the wicket-keeper, who dismissed him with an easy catch.

The stand by Woolley and Strudwick realized 74 valuable runs, but when the former was bowled for 50 the defeat was inevitable. With the dismissal of Parkin for 9, the last English wicket fell, the second innings score being only 157. J. W. Hendren did not bat in either innings and took no part in the game after the first day, but the losing of the toss was considered the biggest factor in the Marylebone Cricket Club defeat. The feature of the match was the small number of extras and the large number of catches missed by both sides.

FRENCH RUGBY
PLAY IS KEEN

Société Générale Draws With Racing Club of France in the Most Creditable Performance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PARIS, France—There were very few surprise results in Parisian Rugby football circles on December 5, and the most creditable performance was probably that of Société Générale, who succeeded in drawing with Racing Club de France, the leader of the standing. This game was most keenly contested, and Générale had more than an even share of the play in the second half. The Racing Club fielded its strongest team, including the well-known player Thierry. This fact renders more creditable the feat of Générale, who may be well pleased with the final score of 0 to 0.

An interesting game was seen at the Parc des Princes, between Olympique and Stade Français, the result being 8 to 6 in favor of the former. The Olympique side owed its victory chiefly to the dash of its rear divisions, as well as to the vigor of its forwards. The Stade men, however, seemed to display better team work, and their tries were the result of brilliant bouts of passing. The only other match of note was between Sporting Club Universitaire de France and Paris Universitaire Club. This game also ended in a draw of 0 to 0. After the games played December 5, the standing for the Paris regional championship was as follows:

Club	Pts.
Racing Club de France	11
Olympique	9
Stade Français	8
S. C. A. de Société Générale	8
Paris Universitaire Club	5
S. C. Universitaire de France	5

Racing Club was thus comfortably settled at the head of affairs, with Olympique second. It is improbable that the latter will be moved from its present position, although Stade Français and Club Athlétique de Société Générale are in close pursuit. If Olympique is to be forced from second place, it will have to lose its next match with Sporting Club Universitaire de France. This happening is most improbable, but should Sporting Club Universitaire de France prove successful, second place in the standing would be occupied by the winner of the forthcoming Stade Français versus Club Athlétique de Société Générale match.

In the Bordeaux region there is a rather marked disparity between the leading teams and those of lesser repute. Three games were decided on December 5, Stade Bordelais defeating Sporting Athlétique Bordelais by 8 points to 0, Club Athlétique Bordelais scoring 8-to-0 win over Sporting Athlétique Bordelais, and Association Sportive du Midi losing 16 to 3, to a strong side representing Bordeaux Etudiants Club. These games necessitated some slight rearrangements in the standing, as follows:

Club	Pts.
Stade Bordelais	9
Sporting Athlétique Bordelais	9
Bordeaux Etudiants Club	7
Association Sportive du Midi	6
Section Bordelaise	3

Although football is as keenly followed "en cote Basque" as elsewhere, only one match was scheduled for decision on December 5, the contest resulting in a pointless draw between Avron Bayonnais and Dax. The standing after this game was as follows:

Club	Pts.
Avron Bayonnais	3
Dax	3
Le Bousm	0

DATES SELECTED
FOR BASKETBALL

Southern Universities to Compete for Intercollegiate Athletic Association Title—Tournament Conference Will Be in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office—KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—The University of Tennessee looms up as again being a contender for the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball title. Last year Tennessee and Vanderbilt University disputed the title along with a few of the other southern universities. The territory covered by the S. I. A. A. is so large that it is very difficult to settle the championship title in a fair manner. However, this year for the first time in the history of the S. I. A. A., a conference basketball tournament will be held in Atlanta, and it is hoped that this meeting will present a fair method of arriving at the real winner.

University of Tennessee has lost only two men from her star team of last year, Willis McCabe '21, who left college, and Henry Bell '21, who transferred to Vanderbilt. J. P. Jones '22, forward, Adolph Hatcher '22, Capt. Con Troutman '22 and Joseph Sullivan '22, of last year's team are in college and are playing better than ever. In addition to these men, Tennessee has some star freshmen who are making a decided try for the team. In fact, the interest for basketball, as has the interest for all other sports, has increased in great bounds, and the coach, J. R. Bender, has been obliged to cut the squad two weeks earlier than usual. In fact, the facilities at the university are so inadequate that Tennessee has been obliged to rent the city Y. M. C. A. in order to accommodate the great number of aspirants.

NEWMAN WINS A
NARROW VICTORY

Claude Falkner Is Defeated in Fifth Heat of the London Professional Billiards Tournament

LONDON PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT (To December 4 inclusive)

Thomas Newman	Won	Lost	Pts.
William Smith	2	0	4
H. W. Stevenson	1	0	2
Thomas Jones	1	0	2
Claude Falkner	0	2	0
Thomas Allen	0	2	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—Very closely contested was the fifth heat of the London professional billiards tournament, which concluded in a narrow victory for Thomas Newman over Claude Falkner. Each player was in receipt of 500 out of 16,000, and the match was virtually an even game of 15,500 up. The players were both in form on the first day of play, and a closely contested session gave Newman a lead of 359. This he increased steadily, and on the Wednesday of the first week, was 1835 ahead. At this point Falkner made up some lost ground, but he was later further out-pointed, Newman drawing away with a margin of 2560. The loser made a desperate effort to raise his total, but was obliged to commence the second week's play with a deficit of 1815.

The second half of the contest took on a different aspect, however, as on the Monday Falkner, running up several century breaks, reduced his opponent's advantage to 794, and on the following day passed him, to lead, for the first time, by 243. Newman then rallied to good effect, and once more assumed command. A ding-dong struggle, with Newman always slightly in front, characterized the remainder of play, and although less than 300 points separated the men during the last three days' sessions, Newman was eventually successful by the narrow margin of 285.

Two interesting matches, in which the winners were not unduly extended, were those in which William Smith, the English champion, and Melbourne Inman, former champion, took part. Smith was conceding 500 out of 16,000 to H. W. Stevenson, whom he defeated easily by 3550 points, and Inman was opposed to Thomas Allen, the Scottish champion, to whom, after allowing 2000, he administered a defeat by 1253. The latter contest was productive of little high scoring, but in the Smith-Stevenson match the champion piled up a good break of 553. The summary:

FIRST WEEK			
Thomas Newman	Claude Falkner	Lead	
Monday	1,791	1,432	359
Tuesday	3,082	2,262	820
Wednesday	4,376	2,543	1,833
Thursday	5,668	4,081	1,587
Friday	6,960	4,598	2,362
Saturday	8,252	5,368	2,884
SECOND WEEK			
Thomas Newman	Claude Falkner	Lead	
Monday	9,545	8,441	1,104
Tuesday	10,837	9,237	1,600
Wednesday	12,129	10,722	1,407
Thursday	13,421	12,019	1,402
Friday	14,713	13,447	1,266
Saturday	16,005	15,716	2,289

CANADIAN TEAM WINS
SAULT STE. MARIE, Michigan—The Canadian Soo hockey team defeated the American Soo, 1 to 0, in the opening game of the American Amateur Hockey Association schedule Monday night. The goal was an accidental one, glancing from the stick of an American defenseman.

PARTICK DEFEATS ST. MIRREN
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office—PAISLEY, Scotland (Tuesday)—In the Scottish Association Football League here Tuesday, Partick Thistle defeated St. Mirren, score 2 to 0.

HOLLAND - AMERICA
LINE

NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
Via Plymouth and Bolognes-sur-Mer
Ryndam, Jan. 6, Feb. 12, Mar. 19
Rotterdam, Jan. 25, Mar. 1, Apr. 7
New Amsterdam, Feb. 19, Mar. 26
Noordam, Apr. 2, May 7
GENERAL PASSENGER OFFICE
55 State St., Boston

HARVARD BEATS
PRINCETON CLUB

Former Club Team Adopts a New Rule in the Inter-Club Squash Tennis Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office—NEW YORK, New York—The second half of the Metropolitan Class B championship in squash tennis started yesterday with only one match, between the Harvard Club and the Princeton Club, scheduled, which was won by the former by a score of 5 matches to 2.

The squash authorities of the Harvard Club recently adopted a rule that after a player had taken part in a Class A match he could not play in Class B. None of the other clubs adopted this rule. But in spite of this unnecessary handicap, which disqualifies F. S. Ritchie and Murray Taylor, the leading players of the early season, the team managed to win its matches, though with difficulty.

F. S. Ritchie led off for Harvard and had little difficulty in disposing of Basil Harris, and most of the other Harvard players did well. W. F. Robinson, a new player for Harvard, however, failed to score, and G. A. Walker Jr., for Princeton, after a slow beginning against E. P. Pierce, developed a new service and took the match easily in the two remaining sets. The summary:

F. S. Ritchie, Harvard, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton, 15-6, 15-4.
Harold Rowe, Princeton, defeated W. F. Robinson, Harvard, 15-10, 15-9.
E. H. Hemmings, Harvard, defeated R. H. Monks, Princeton, 15-6, 15-11.
Charles Fuller, Harvard, defeated Robert Piel, Princeton, 15-6, 15-10.
Grover O'Neill, Harvard, defeated A. M. Kidder, Princeton, 15-5, 15-8.
Hooker Taylor, Harvard, defeated Leonard Beckman, Princeton, 15-13, 15-11.
G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton, defeated E. P. Pierce, Harvard, 17-18, 15-9.

**VANCOUVER WINS
GREAT CONTEST**
Defeats Seattle by a Single Goal in the Pacific Coast Hockey League Championship Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office—VANCOUVER, British Columbia—After 60 minutes of the fastest and hardest hockey seen here in some time, Vancouver defeated Seattle by 3 goals to 2. The game was easily the fastest of the season, and while only one penalty was inflicted, the game was far from gentle.

The game was won and lost in the second period when Vancouver scored two goals to their opponents' one. The first period was fast and clean, both sides coming near to scoring; but Holmes and Seattle and Lehman of Vancouver proved themselves to be masters in the net and turned back every attack.

Within a minute of the opening of the second period Foyston opened the scoring for Seattle, but Vancouver quickly gained control and, after a great bombardment of the Seattle goal, William Adams, who substituted for Skinner, made a brilliant run and placed the score even. Amid tremendous excitement the Vancouver squad continued to attack and five minutes

later Cook and Deslaurie brought off some beautiful combinations which ended in Deslaurie receiving a splendid pass from his captain and sending the puck past Holmes.

The third period opened slowly, but Seattle attacked hard after a few minutes and Foyston again evened the score after five minutes play. Quickly the Vancouver players got going and peppered Holmes from all directions until John Adams beat him with a beautiful shot which placed Vancouver in the lead. After this it became a great struggle for supremacy, but the Vancouver defense held out and fully deserved the win. The summary:

Vancouver	Seattle	Goals
Harris, w.	Walker, w.	1
Deslaurie, w.	McKell, w.	2
Skinner, w.	Foyston, w.	3
Duncan, w.	Rowe, w.	4
Cook, w.	Holmes, w.	5
Lehman, w.	Adams, w.	6
Score—Vancouver 3, Seattle 2. Goals—W. Adams, Deslaurie, J. Adams for Vancouver; Foyston 2 for Seattle. Substitutes—William Adams, John Adams for Vancouver; Tobin, Murray for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ions. Time—Three 20-minute periods.		

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Fast Palatial Passenger Steamships of 21,000 tons to
JAPAN, CHINA AND MANILA

From Seattle to Hong Kong via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila
ALSO FREIGHT SERVICES
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OTTAWA DEFEATS
THE CANADIENS

Winning Team Maintains Undeclared Record in the National Hockey League Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office—OTTAWA, Ontario—Ottawa is still undefeated in the National Hockey League race. The team added another victory to its list here Monday night when it defeated the Canadiens 3 to 2. It was an overwhelming defeat, as Ottawa, for a greater part of the time, relied on its substitute forwards, McKell, Graham, and Bruce.

The Canadiens forced the pace early and scored the first goal through the efforts of the veteran Lalonde. They were never serious contenders thereafter, as they showed an absolute lack of playing confidence. Frequent substitutions failed to impart any system to their play and they yielded 3 goals to Ottawa in the first two periods. The final period was scoreless, Ottawa contenting itself with a defensive game.

Even without Sprague Cleghorn, the star defenseman, Ottawa performed brilliantly, outskating, outshooting, and outchecking the Canadiens. The work of Bruce, playing as a regular, was a feature. McKell, another substitute, scored 2 goals. Gerard, Nighbor, Denny, and Darragh played their usual brilliant game for the losers. Vesina and Lalonde were prominent. The summary:

Ottawa	Canadiens	Goals
Denny, w.	Pitre, w.	1
Nighbor, w.	Lalonde, w.	2
Darragh, w.	Arbour, w.	3
Gerard, w.	McKell, w.	4
Boucher, w.	McMurray, w.	5
Benedict, w.	Vesina, w.	6
Score—Ottawa 3, Canadiens 2. Goals—Denny 1, McKell 2, Bruce, Nighbor, Boucher for Ottawa; Lalonde 2 for Canadiens. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Umpire—J. Wallace and E. Butterworth. Time—Three 20-minute periods.		

**FIRST GAME TO
NORTHWESTERN**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office—EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University's basketball team defeated the team from University of Wisconsin here Monday night in the first intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association game of the season for the two teams, by the slight margin of only one point. The final score was 13 to 12. At no time throughout the game was there a difference of more than two points in the two scores. The evenness of the scores from start to finish was indicative of the playing of the two teams. The difference was so slight that it could not be perceived and the spectators were kept in constant suspense. At the end of the first half the score stood 10 to 8 in favor of Northwestern.

The play was featured by long-distance attempts at goal by both teams throughout the game. Another feature was the bouncing of the ball from player to player. This method was likewise used by both teams. Both teams played hard, but there was little rough playing. The summary:

Ottawa	Canadiens	Goals
Denny, w.	Pitre, w.	1
Nighbor, w.	Lalonde, w.	2
Darragh, w.	Arbour, w.	3
Gerard, w.	McKell, w.	4
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Score—Ottawa 3, Canadiens 2. Goals—Denny 1, McKell 2, Bruce, Nighbor, Boucher for Ottawa; Lalonde 2 for Canadiens. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Umpire—J. Wallace and E. Butterworth. Time—Three 20-minute periods.		

CLOSE GAME IN
HOCKEY LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office—HAMILTON, Ontario—St. Patricks of Toronto won their National Hockey League game here Monday night at the expense of Hamilton. The score was 5 to 4. At one stage of the game the Hamilton sextette were leading by 3 to 0, but the Queen City athletes made a remarkable spurt and ran up 4 goals in rapid succession. Hamilton was leading at the end of the first period by 2 to 0. One minute after play started in the second divide they made it 3 to 0. After that, however, Toronto took command.

Lockhart, in Hamilton's goal, gave a brilliant exhibition; but for him Hamilton would have been beaten worse. For Toronto's Noble, their manager, was the outstanding star. He scored 3 of their goals and checked effectively throughout. A record crowd viewed the most thrilling game ever seen in Hamilton. The summary:

St. Patricks	Hamilton	Goals
Noble, w.	Carney, w.	1
Denny, w.	Progers, w.	2
Cameron, w.	W. Coutray, w.	3
Randall, w.	Carver, w.	4
Mitchell, w.	Lockhart, w.	5
St. Patricks 5, Hamilton 4. Goals—Noble 3, Dye 2 for St. Patricks; Progers 2, Carpenter, Couture for Hamilton. Substitutes—Roach, Dye, Smilie for St. Patricks; McCarthy, Coughlin, McDonald, Fiesch for Hamilton. Referee—Thomas Melville, Montreal. Goal Umpire—T. J. Moore and Audley Morden. Time—Three 20-minute periods.		

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
MICHIGAN CENTRAL — BIG FOUR — LAKE ERIE & WESTERN
BOSTON & ALBANY — TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL — PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

FROM the pioneer DeWitt Clinton Train of 1831 to the Twentieth Century Limited of 1921, the New York Central Lines have sought to merit public confidence by high standards of public service and public relations.

Keeping pace with the growth of what has come to be recognized as the richest industrial region of the world, these Lines, as statistics show, now haul a tonnage greater than that of the railways of any foreign country.

In 1920, for example, the freight traffic of the New York Central Lines was greater than that carried by all the railways of England and France.

To maintain such a service, so that it will be at all times adequate to the public needs, it is vital to have that intangible but invaluable thing known as good-will.

Without the good-will of the public, a railroad system of 13,000 miles stretching across twelve states and drawing traffic from many more, would be working under a very serious handicap. Its growth could not be financed without public confidence.

The New York Central Lines have long recognized that enduring good-will can only be built upon a foundation of good service and right public relations.

That this public good-will may be preserved and strengthened, it will continue to be the policy of the New York Central Lines to present its problems frankly and fully to the public.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

Virginia, January 2, 1921.

On my journey into Virginia I took with me Mrs. Asquith's "Autobiography." "Accepting the Universe," by John Burroughs, "Moon-Calf," by Floyd Dell (for relaxation as Mr. X might say), and a little pamphlet book that a friend, hearing that I was about to visit the south, pressed upon me. It was called "Eneas Africanus." I also slipped into my pocket "Branch Library News," published quarterly by the New York Public Library. Since Belinda has cured me of the habit of folding down the corner of the page of a book that I am reading, to mark the place, I find such pamphlets as the "Branch Library News" excellent bookmarks. Besides, there might be literary news in it.

I read Mrs. Asquith in the train, and was much amused and interested. Hitherto I had only read her in installments published in an American magazine. How unfair to the author such pickings of sensational chapters are. No author should permit it. The book itself, when read steadily from end to end, gives quite a different impression; the "revelations" as they are called, fall into line with the other outpourings of this fearless, high-spirited woman who has known everybody, and whom all men, and a few women, found a delightful companion. And I found in the pages a Straight Statement of a novel character which is printed in its appointed place towards the close of this letter.

MRS. ASQUITH'S "Autobiography" lasted till we reached Washington. There we had to wait an hour and a half for the Richmond train, and I spent that hour and a half in a way that has made a profound impression upon me. I saw one of the most imposing monuments that I have ever looked upon, and I beheld literature treated in a way that gave me infinite satisfaction. The literature was Lincoln's First and Second Inaugural Addresses, the building was Lincoln's monument. Every visitor to Washington is impressed by the exterior of this dignified, lonely, classical building, from the design of Henry Bacon, who "carries on" the classical tradition. This Greek temple stands four square, and open to the elements on the side which faces the Washington Column, and the Capitol. And behind flows the Potomac.

All visitors, I have said, to Washington have admired the exterior; but we were so fortunate as to obtain a special permit to go inside. It is a noble creation. I cannot imagine a more fitting monument to that great man. You ascend the steps; you pass between the massive white pillars; you stand by the austere empty hall, quite empty save that against the facing wall is a vast, seated statue of Lincoln by French, now shrouded in white cloth, and all the more mysterious and impressive because those white swaths indicate only the form and height of Lincoln. But that was not what drew my eyes. They rested on either wall, for there on the cold surface, reaching from frieze to floor, are carved the solemn and inspiring words of the two Inaugurals. We read them through, we read them again, and those noble words seemed as permanent as the stone in which they are carved. Literature in stone.

So impressed were we that we forgot all about the taxi, ticking off dimes, and waiting to take us back to the station. We just made the train, and I would have given something to have had the two Inaugurals with me, for I was in the mood to read and re-read those high words. But the Virginia Creeper, true to its name, crept so slowly from station to station, that I felt the urge for the printed page, and opened the "Branch Library News," now no longer a bookmark.

Within I found a page that interested me extremely. It seems that the Newspaper Enterprise Association applied to the New York Public Library for a "list of good books which a man or woman might read as a winter program of self-development." The list follows: it is not a list of the "best" books; it is just a selection chosen by good men and true, who deal daily with books, and who have dared to make a list of "good" ones.

GOOD BOOKS

(... books which a man or woman might read as a program of self-development.)

Kim, by Kipling.

The Return of the Native, by Hardy.

The Call of the Wild, by London.

Tono-Bungay, by Wells.

The House of Seven Gables, by Hawthorne.

The Rise of Silas Lapham, by Howells.

Tales, by Poe.

The Cloister and the Hearth, by Reade.

Island Nights' Entertainments, by Stevenson.

Vanity Fair, by Thackeray.

A Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens.

Leaves of Grass, by Whitman.

The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, compiled by Palgrave.

Verse, inclusive edition, 1835-1913, by Kipling.

The New Poetry. An anthology, by Monroe and Henderson.

Discovery of America, by Fluke. Two volumes.

France and England in North America, by Parkman. Eight volumes.

History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850, by Rhodes. Eight volumes.

The American Commonwealth, by Bryce.

Lives and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by Trevelyan. Two volumes.

Life of Benjamin Franklin, by himself.

Life of John Jay, by himself.

Life of Benvenuto Cellini, by himself, translated by Symonds.

Letters to his Children, by Roosevelt.

Walden, or Life in the Woods, by Thoreau.

The Book of a Naturalist, by W. H. Hudson.

Alien's Adventures in Wonderland, by Carroll.

Disquisitions by Mr. Dooley, by Danne.

Roderick Grange, by Stockton.

The Wind in the Willows, by Graham.

Interpretations of Literature, by Hearst.

Two volumes.

Essays, by Emerson.

Essays of Elia, by Lamb.

Three Plays for Puritans, by Shaw.

It is a good list, but I should like to make some changes in it. I should substitute Hardy's "Woodlanders" for "The Return of the Native," and I should exclude Stevenson's "Island Nights' Entertainments," one of his few dull books. I am glad to see that "Mr. Dooley" is still read, and rather surprised at the popularity of Kenneth Grahame's "The Wind in the Willows." Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth" I have never been able to get through. I have tried again and again.

As the Virginia Creeper was still creeping to our destination, I opened "Eneas Africanus," by Henry Stillwell Edwards. It is a year-old book; it is quite small, 38 pages only; it is privately printed, and it is entirely delightful. Most authors would have made a long novel out of it. Mr. Edwards was content to tell this affecting and amusing story of the relations between "Marse George" and Eneas, "yo ole Nigger," in a few letters. It has taught me much; it has filled me with admiration for an author who can tell his story so briefly, yet so completely.

To Straight Statements I have added the following (see above):

MARGOT

When Parliament ceases and comes the recess,
As we walk in the country rest after distress,
As a rule upon visitors place an embargo,
But make an exception in favour of MARGOT.

For she brings such a treasure of movement and life,
Fun, spirit and stir, to folk weary with strife.
Though young and though fair, who can hold such a cargo?
Of all the good qualities going as Margot?
Up hill and down dale, 'tis a capital name,
To bloom in friendship, to sparkle in fame.
There's but one objection can light upon Margot,
Its likeness in rhyming, not meaning, to argot.

Never mind, never mind, we will give it the slip,
'Tis not argot, the language, but Argot, the slip.
And by sea or by land, I will swear you may far go
Before you can hit on a double for Margot.

(By W. E. Gladstone. Quoted in Mrs. Asquith's "Autobiography.")

Like some other great men, William Ewart Gladstone was not a great poet.

Among the New Books that I should like to read are "San Cristobal de la Habana," by Joseph Herzhelmer.

Because I am told by people who have read it that this is one of the best travel books since "White Shadows in the South Seas," by Frederick O'Brien.

"The Book of Humorous Verse," compiled by Carolyn Wells.

Because this is an anthology of humorous verse from Chaucer to the present day, and as it contains 1000 pages, most of my favorites, may be included.

GENTLE BIOGRAPHY OF A CRITIC

The Life and Letters of Hamilton W. Dodd, by Edwin W. Morse. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

In 300 or more pages of letters and comment, Mr. Morse gives a gentle and affectionate sketch of Hamilton Wright Dodd, a gentle and affectionate American critic, who wrote numerous books on literature and culture and served on the editorial staffs of various magazines, including the Ladies' Home Journal and the Outlook. The letters published show a serious and sometimes naive nature. To most of his correspondents Mr. Dodd remained Mr. Dodd. Apparently very few ever called him by either his first name or his last name alone. In his letter-writing there was little of the lightness of familiarity that one usually finds with literary folk. Yet by the general public he was considered a lovable character with what is known as a message to impart to the world.

Thus in a letter beginning "My dear Mr. Aldrich," he says, among other things, "Am I wrong in thinking that there is something in these latest verses which reveals the poet's widening vision? I used to think that the perfection of your verse sometimes withdrew the attention from the range of your thought. But beauty is the best interpreter in the long run and the strength and compass of your work are becoming more and more clear. If I were writing to anyone else I should say frankly that by and by there will be a general discovery that our truest poet hid himself for a time behind so fine an art that while we saw the beauty we did not at first perceive the truth."

That is all very pleasant with a moralising grace of expression. Yet it shows something of Mable's essential lack of vigor in his whole critical attitude, a lack of which he was himself conscious, as he indicated some years later in a letter to Henry Van Dyke. He was indeed the sort of a literary critic who was at his best when he was speaking before the students at the various women's colleges. A sentence or two in another letter are rather typical: "I had a very delightful time at Vassar the other night when I gave the Philoethian address and received the whole crowd later with the blooming president of the day. I also had a very good time on the fourteenth at Smith, when Miss Jordan gave me a breakfast." These extracts show his admirable gentleness of manner, which is exemplified throughout the present adequate biography.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Life of Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, by Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez. London: Chatto & Windus, 12s. 6d.

Mrs. R. L. Stevenson is fortunate in her biographer. No one, save her sister, the sharer of her youth, could have adequately told the early story of her adventurous life; no one could have lit up the narrative with the same fires of love and indignation—love for a noble woman who proved her worth in crisis after crisis of her own life and her husband's, indignation at the misrepresentations which have clouded the memory of her to whom one of the noblest poems of wit and wisdom ever written was addressed, not in the first blaze of passion, but after years of struggle with poverty and difficulties splendidly surmounted.

Fanny Van de Grift was born at Indianapolis on March 10, 1840, the eldest of the seven children of Jacob Van de Grift and Esther Keen, his wife. Her mother, a tiny, vivid creature, was the tenderest and most sympathetic of women and married a man of strong character and Dutch descent who, after a stormy childhood, ultimately settled in Indianapolis, where he became an intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and who christened his eldest daughter Fanny, and to whom he was entirely devoted. Fanny herself, in later life, wrote a brilliant and poetic description of those early settlement days, when the women of the family spun and made all their own clothing, when carpets were constructed of worn-out garments, and starch and dyes were all home-grown. Acting and poetry enlivened the social life of the community, while exquisite woods, clear vine-hung streams, and grim stories of the past, with a little education, drawing and painting especially—and the long serious talks between her parents and ward thrown in, made up the background of this happy life. Fanny's fame as a story-teller spread among her playmates, one of whom has left a charming description of a group of children gathered breathless at a cellar door to listen to the fancies she poured out.

As she grew older, her name was carved by love-lorn youths upon almost every tree trunk; among them was Samuel Osbourne, who had known her first as a child walking on stilts in the garden—a proof of youth less convincing than Fanny's sister seems to think, since Lord Frederick Hamilton has shown us the Duchess of Athol, who, when a girl, was how to use them, her age being then just eight. Osbourne pressed his suit, and the young couple were married at the ages of 20 and 17 respectively. They had only settled down a year or so when Osbourne accompanied his wife's old friend George Marshall to California, where he determined to make a home; and the young wife followed him with her first baby, afterward Isobel Field, in her arms, to the new strange life in Nevada.

Few girls in their teens would have been capable of dealing with the rough discomforts of a mining camp, but Fanny's practical genius and Dutch ancestry soon showed themselves in her various expedients for improving on the usual camp cookery. Raids of Indians, interlarded with characters such as the stage coachman to whom belongs the honor of having suggested Bret Harte's Colonel Starbottle and the miner who was "too shy to speak to a woman, but left offerings on her doorstep or tied to the knob"; travels by stagecoach in which she was made to stoop and a gun laid across her back ready for use; and how incidents show how hard and how incredibly remote the life of a settler then was. Her removal to San Francisco in 1868, where she heard a false rumor of her husband's demise and supported herself and her little daughter by fine needlework was interrupted by her husband's return, alive and well.

All went well for some years; a baby, known to all the world as Nellie Osbourne, was born to them, and they lived in a circle whose refinement must have been in refreshing contrast to the hardships of the past. Fanny painted and photographed—almost our only complaint of the book is that no specimens of her art are included in the illustrations—she tended her garden, taught her children to act, and lived the happiest of lives, until tragedy overtook them, and in 1875 she left her husband and set out with her children, now three in number, for Europe.

Anxious to perfect her art studies and those of her children, Mrs. Osbourne went straight to Antwerp, then the most picturesque of Flemish towns, and settled for three months. First in a quaint old hostelry, the Hotel du Bluet, next in a little old house hard by Paris, however, appearing to offer more opportunities for study, they removed thither, living chiefly on smoked herring and brown bread; but their stay being broken short by the loss of the younger boy, the mother and her other children migrated to Grez, a tiny village on the edge of the Forest of Fontainebleau, of which they were casually told by an American sculptor, Mr. Perdreau.

The news of the arrival of a lady and two children in this little colony of artists led to Mr. R. L. M. Stevenson's being sent to report on the strangers. Like the raven from the Ark, he went but did not return; a second messenger, Sir Walter Simpson, followed, with the same result; finally, Stevenson himself went forth to reclaim them, and fell in love with

his wife at first sight, when he saw her in the lamplight through the open window entertaining his lost friends. To her daughter he was at first only "a young Scottish man, a Mr. Stevenson, a nice looking English man, but in the same letter the girl notes that "Mama is ever so much better and is getting prettier every day."

The delightful rest and freedom of the life among congenial people was broken by the Osbournes' return to America in 1878, and the following year Stevenson joined them at Monterey, whose picturesque and still Spanish character suited "Don Robert Luis" to perfection. Here among the flowers his literary gifts blossomed like the riot of roses in the garden; here he took heart of grace to dictate his work to his wife; here he read and laughed and learned Spanish and capped stories with his step-children; here he received letters from his parents bidding them come home and here her daughter for the first time heard her mother laugh. If Fanny Stevenson did much for him, does not this little recorded fact prove once for all how much her husband did for her?

To Scotland then they went in 1880, and Fanny was taken to the heart of her new relatives, but Scotland was too bleak for them, and Davos was their resting place for the winter, after a brief and anxious visit to London during which she guarded her husband from the intrusions of thoughtless friends, and he, as ever, gloried in social life and the interchange of thought and hospitality. In May, 1881, however, they returned to Edinburgh, and Pitlochry, and "Treasure Island" was planned; but to Davos they returned, and after Davos they went to the southern country near Marseilles. The little villa they took at Hyeres, with its old gray olive trees, and nesting nightingales, was a fit setting for the conclusion of "Prince Otto," and for the unfurling of which brightened these days of anxiety and exile.

On account of Mr. Stevenson's elder, however, the son was anxious to be nearer home, and they finally compromised upon Bournemouth as a place that might suit them both. At Bournemouth it was that Stevenson had the dream which gave us "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Fanny, however, disapproved of the first draft, and Stevenson, putting it on the fire, set himself to write it anew, and to bring out the allegorical side of the story, to the absence of which Mrs. Stevenson had objected.

Friends poured in upon them; Henry James and Prince Kropotkin, the Shelleys and Sir Henry Taylor, welcomed and making welcome, and the conclusion of the Bournemouth episode in 1887 was a tearing-up of the roots, anxious as the Stevensons were to return to America. This they did, characteristically, on a tramp steamer, with a cargo of horses and monkeys; and after a sojourn in the Adriatic, they decided to make a cruise to the South Seas, and the latest of these is Mr. Raymond's. That is all. Mr. Raymond could not write a whole volume without emitting some striking phrases. Such is that in which he speaks of Mr. Balfour as an island entirely surrounded by urbanity. But he also perpetually loses grip of his subject by insisting upon his elusiveness. The elusiveness he seems inclined to attribute to the statesman's interest in metaphysics. To what may be termed the ham and beef critic, a metaphysical tendency is bound to prove disconcerting. To such a man everything has to be reduced to terms of matter. Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, would find causes in mind, and so, when it comes to fundamentals, he is found drifting away from the ham and beef school much to their uneasiness and wonderment. As such moments they discover him to be elusive, as how should they not.

When you have once grasped this, Mr. Balfour is not nearly such a riddle as Mr. Raymond seems to imagine. It is one of the idiosyncrasies of the mind and always to regard anyone who does not understand the peculiar, its most familiar way of putting it is as a "rum 'un." Mr. Raymond, choosing his words more academically says, "a riddle." But everybody is a riddle to somebody, mankind not being made up of the family of Oedipus. So that when he confesses to an inability to guess the Balfourian riddle, Mr. Raymond, as an author, should remember the state of "The Idiot." To do him justice he is perfectly aware of this. "It is in the nature of riddles," he says, "that there should be a perfect answer to them, if one had the wit to find it." But it is not so much the ability of the wit to find the answer that is commonly lacking, as the willingness of the individual to subject himself to the mental discipline, and the incongenial drudgery, of assimilating the elements the mastery of which spells success.

The trouble is that Mr. Balfour is playing too great a part in the affairs of the world today to make it possible for any biographer to focus him quite accurately. When, however, the years have elapsed, which makes this possible, the atmosphere will have been succeeded by the second. So it goes on, the human mind being too sensitive and self-engrossed not to be impaled on one or another of the difficulties perpetually presented to it. The greatest biographies we know are those which, like Boswell's Johnson, are transcripts of the moment, or which, like Trevelyan's Macaulay, let the subject tell his own story without the self-consciousness incidental to an autobiography. Otherwise, the biographer is handicapped in not knowing his subject intimately, or biased in knowing him intimately. This produces a sense of indefiniteness and incompleteness, which is the precise fault of Mr. Raymond's effort. We read with interest empathically, but without conviction.

great husband, her love for her children, themselves among that husband's dearest friends.

Every page of this biography bears out his great belief in her, and we lay down this book with a sense of pride that we have been honored with some insight into the vivid and self-forgetting life to which we owe all that is best in the work of Robert Louis Stevenson.

A DIFFICULT TASK

A Life of Arthur James Balfour. By E. T. Raymond. London: Collins, 12s. 6d.

Ever since Mr. Raymond surprised and took by storm the reading world, in his book "Uncensored Celebrities," he has been producing character sketches of the same type with unbroken rapidity. There is, however, always a limitation to success of such a description. The very nature of it is bound in time to cloy the appetite, and to turn the reader back to more solid literary effort. Because of this, possibly, Mr. Raymond, has, for the moment at any rate, attempted in his biographical sketch of Mr. Balfour something more permanent. And in this he is eminently wise. The writing of character sketches of contemporaries is, at once, intensely easy and intensely difficult. It is easy because every one is interested in them, and every one, in a measure at any rate, familiar with them. It is difficult because it is quite impossible for any human being to be sufficiently intimately acquainted with so many and such varying characters as to be able to fathom them all, and write understandingly of all.

Mr. Raymond is only attempting today something which has been attempted again and again throughout the centuries, repeatedly with brilliancy, but rarely with success. If, for instance, Mr. A. G. Gardiner and his readers can reread "Prophets, Priests, and Kings" today with the same satisfaction with which they read them in the columns of The Daily News, it must surely be because they have something of the blood of Mr. Peter Magnus in their veins. In a certain sense, Theophrastus planted, Plutarch watered, and an innumerable number of gardeners have tended the plant ever since. And now comes Mr. Raymond with his tour de force which he terms "A Life of Arthur James Balfour."

Mr. Balfour is, of course, any man's quarry. He is easily the most interesting and brilliant figure on the European political stage of the last half century, and, as a consequence, he pays the penalty in that his name and his deeds drop lightly from every fountain pen in and out of Fleet Street. Some day, but the time is not and cannot be yet, his biography will be properly undertaken, and the undertaking will be an opportunity and a delight to the undertaker. Meantime fugitive biographies of him will continue to homeward plod their weary way, and the latest of these is Mr. Raymond's. That is all. Mr. Raymond could not write a whole volume without emitting some striking phrases. Such is that in which he speaks of Mr. Balfour as an island entirely surrounded by urbanity. But he also perpetually loses grip of his subject by insisting upon his elusiveness. The elusiveness he seems inclined to attribute to the statesman's interest in metaphysics. To what may be termed the ham and beef critic, a metaphysical tendency is bound to prove disconcerting. To such a man everything has to be reduced to terms of matter. Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, would find causes in mind, and so, when it comes to fundamentals, he is found drifting away from the ham and beef school much to their uneasiness and wonderment. As such moments they discover him to be elusive, as how should they not.

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PRIZES IN FRANCE

Are literary prizes good for literature? The question is being asked in France, where, as is well known, the system of prize-giving has been developed, perhaps to excess. While it is perfectly true that young authors are often aided and encouraged by the commendation of some academy or other, and therefore French culture may seem to be advanced by the institution of these innumerable prize-giving bodies, there are certainly grave objections to be urged. They are being urged at this moment. The protest against prizes comes not from the disappointed authors—they may continue to hope that one day they will be recognized by the benevolent literary societies—but from book lovers and detached observers of the effect of the plethora of prizes.

The baneful results have only to be enumerated to be appreciated. At first sight certainly it would seem that it is an excellent thing for the older man to give his blessing to the younger aspirant, especially when this blessing is accompanied by a number of crisp billets de banque. As a fact, the monetary value of these prizes is often negligible. It is the advertising value of the award which really matters.

So much does it matter that a young author can now hardly hope to succeed in France unless and until he receives the imprimatur of one of the older associations or of one of the self-appointed groups which patronize French writers.

It is only necessary, in these days when paper is dear and publishers are shy, to examine the contents of the shelves of a library to see that the book-sellers stock very little modern literature that does not come from the pen of a well-known writer or which does not bear a hand attesting that the work has been crowned by an academy. The public have come to neglect all new books which are not thus recommended to them. It has become almost impossible for an author to get himself read unless he has met with approval of the Forty Immortals of the Académie Française, the Ten Immortals of the Académie Goncourt, or the amiable ladies who decide who shall receive the prize of La Vie Heureuse. These associations and a few others which are indeed sometimes set up by the friends of the author himself are regarded as the arbiters of the mode in literature.

The public will not take the trouble to choose for themselves since there are these so-called experts to choose for them. In consequence literary judgment has to some extent become an apse of certain ecclesiastics. The books of the year are selected, sometimes they are well selected but sometimes they are badly selected. There are always better books than those which enjoy a popular success because they have first enjoyed an academic success.

So deeply has this method entered into the literary habits of France that when this year a certain work which was regarded by all the initiated as undoubtedly the best in its genre was refused the prize by the Académie Goncourt, great indignation was expressed by the author's admirers who immediately proceeded to obtain for him the award of a lesser known society. On the cover of his book could then be printed not only the name of the lesser known society, but the name of the Académie Goncourt in big letters with the mention in small letters that a minority of votes had been given for it. Thereupon there was a dispute which will be followed by a law suit between his publishers and the publishers of the real prize-winning book of the Académie Goncourt. Without this rather catchy appeal, only a few thousand copies would have been sold. With it the sale has reached nearly 100,000. But it is not a shame that the sale of a book should depend upon the accident of its selection by an academy? The system has been pushed to such an extreme that the young author is at the mercy of the judgment of a handful of men or women who compose a jury.

Now a literary jury, though it may work admirably in some cases, cannot be trusted to sift the wheat from the chaff. It must tend, whatever the eminence of its members, to become in more senses than one—academic. It has its prejudices, its fixed tastes. It must make for stagnation, petrification. It has its esthetic rules. It can hardly be expected to be eclectic. Especially when new ideas are expressed which are in opposition to the ideas of the jury, it is likely that even a work of genius would be ruthlessly rejected. The temperament and the manner of the judges who have become all-powerful in French literature must not be shocked.

It therefore follows that there are two kinds of writers in France—those who write with one eye on their judges and who keep strictly to type; and those who, throwing prudence to the winds, strive for originality and thus have little chance of finding grace at the hands of the academies. It is the faithful disciples of the older men who have the best chance of being rewarded.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that what really counts in a work of art is personality. Personality is discouraged by the academies. Unconsciously the judges must be influenced in favor of those who are adherents of their school. There are plenty of exceptions to this rule and it would be foolish to pretend that the prize-giving system has not revealed much talent that would otherwise have languished; but the general result remains. When a whole reading public looks to the high priests of literature for direction, the disadvantages of the system seem to outweigh the advantages.

In painting, the French artists who had fresh things to say broke away from the academic traditions. It would seem that in literature the young ar-

ists who aim at deep sincerity and personal expression will have to lead the public in revolt against the multiple prize-giving agencies.

LEISURE COMMENT

Character and Opinion in the United States, with Reminiscences of William James and Josiah Royce and Academic Life in America. By George Santayana. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.

A modern philosopher can put together words into complex sentences, with often a certain leisurely good humor, but without necessarily arriving anywhere. Of course Mr. Santayana does not pretend to give anything more than a few comments, originally delivered as lectures to British audiences, on the American attitude. These comments show the friendly point of view of the Spaniard who lived long in America as a professor of philosophy at Harvard, and to those who are willing to adjust themselves to his style they will be interesting. The style itself is somewhat too heavily analytical for average readers.

Here and there in the book the reader finds a passage of pleasant description, which is indeed welcome in the midst of mazes of intellectual words. Enjoyable also are such characterizations as that of Josiah Royce: "His approach to the subject was oblique; he began a long way off, perhaps with the American preface of a funny story; and when the point came in sight, it was at once enveloped again in a cloud of qualifications, in the parliamentary jargon of philosophy. The tap once turned on, it flowed the stream of systematic disquisition, one hour, two hours, three hours of it, according to demand or opportunity. The voice, too, was merciless and harsh. You felt the overworked, standardized, academic engine, creaking and thumping on at the call of duty or of habit, with no thought of sparing itself or anyone else." Philosophers with the kindest of intentions, can be hard on one another, and on philosophy itself, as we see when we go on: "Somebody has a merry light would exist in the little eyes, and a bashful smile would creep over the uncompromising mouth. A sense of the paradox, the irony, the inconclusiveness of the whole argument would pierce to the surface, like a white-cap bursting here and there on the heavy swell of the sea."

The inconclusiveness of modern philosophy is, indeed, one's main impression after reading the book. Of William James, Mr. Santayana says: "He approached philosophy as mankind originally approached it, without having a philosophy, and he lent himself to various hypotheses in various directions." In the present book, the hypotheses are various, a bit languid, and inconclusive, as is entirely proper for a detached observer.

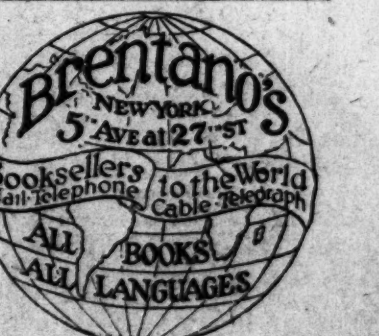
LIGHT ESSAYS

If I May. By A. A. Milne. London: Methuen & Co. 6s.

Mr. Milne has a hand as light as his heart. He is the perfect essayist for reading in a hammock, or in the train, or (if you have that reprehensible habit) in bed. It was always to the columns signed with the initials "A. A. M." that one used to turn with the eager anticipation when Punch arrived on a Wednesday morning. Those initials occur less regularly in Punch nowadays than of old; but wherever one sees them one is glad. And a pocketable volume of collected Milne is a very pleasant thing.

Talking of trains, one of the most delightful papers in A. A. M.'s new book is on the joys of railway travel. "Nowhere can I think so happily as in a train," he says. "I am not inspired; nothing so uncomfortable as that. I am never seized with a sudden idea for a masterpiece, nor form a sudden plan for some new enterprise. My thoughts are just pleasantly reflective. I think of all the good deeds I have done, and (when these give out) of all the good deeds I am going to do. I look out of the window and doze lazily to myself. 'How jolly to live there'; and a little farther on, 'How jolly not to live there.' I see a cow, and I wonder what it is like to be a cow, and I wonder whether the cow wonders what it is like to be me; and perhaps by this time, we have passed on to a sheep, and I wonder if it is more fun being a sheep."

Perhaps that is rather a long quotation to put into a short review; but it will give a better idea of Mr. Milne's quality than could be conveyed by the heavy hand of criticism. Maybe there are super-serious people to whom it will seem too trivial to be worthy of their attention. But most of us will accept it and be thankful; without troubling to appraise its value as a contribution to philosophy. Almost anything will serve Mr. Milne as a peg on which to hang the garland of his fancy. Swift wrote an essay on a broom stick. Mr. Milne has written one on a curtain rod. "The other day, I met a man who didn't know where Tripoli was," he tells us; and that ignorant man was the sufficient occasion for three or four pages on the charm of maps. Mr. Milne has evidently been next to me lately. That is always a stirring event. But not every one could make capital out of it in the shape of half-a-dozen essays. And that is exactly what Mr. Milne can do.



THE HOME FORUM

Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "No and Yes" (p. 39), "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us. Prayer begets an awakened desire to be and do good. It makes new and scientific discoveries of God, of His goodness and power. It shows us more clearly than we saw before, what we already have and are; and most of all, it shows us what God is. Advancing in this light, we reflect it; and this light reveals the pure Mind-pictures, in silent prayer, even as photography grasps the solar light to portray the face of pleasant thought."

Where then is the explanation of that prayer which fills the measure of life aright? It is the awakened sense turning from mortal beliefs, coming out of the darkened chambers of ignorance, that it may learn of the divine; for of Principle it has been written in terms that the needy sense could comprehend—"God so loved . . . that he gave," and of Jesus the beloved Way-shower it was foretold "he hath poured out his soul unto death," while to us the summons comes, ringing down the centuries never more insistent than at this hour—"I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice."

Every day, every hour, all around us are opportunities for progress in this truly royal road to harmony. Have we seen our brother as faulty, weak, inharmorous in any way? Then if we would give as God gives, if we would love and therefore live as Jesus did, "true prayer" for us must be the obedient and constant replacement of the false picture with the true vision of his perfect being in Mind.

Have we listened to contrary or deceiving opinions that would subtly or suddenly rupture our mutual fellowship? In prayer the still, small voice will whisper, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another"; it will open the ear to the word of God concerning His own handiwork "and, behold, it was very good"; and we shall realize that right where the false imagination seems active is the operation of divine Love, and that alone. Have we felt that we were being defrauded, deceived, injured by one we had trusted? Prayer is to look up and rejoice through our tears that the lurking belief of egotism in our own sense is being uncovered and destroyed through the recognition of omnipres-

ent Love. Have we said to ourselves, "This experience is as the bitterness of death to me"? Prayer is to rise and obey the call, "O taste and see, that the Lord is good; blessed is the man that trusteth in Him."

Thus the false seeming of every separating mortal sense fades out of human consciousness as it opens the door to the actuality of spiritual sense and lets the floodtides of divine Love wash away all the motives of sin, waken the once slumbering energies until the desert begins to blossom as the rose, and gently leads the acquiescent heart to exclaim,

"O the blessed hour of prayer! Trusting Him we believe
That the blessing we're needing we'll surely receive.
In the fullness of this trust we shall lose every care;
What a balm for the weary, O how sweet to be there!"

But prayer does much more than heal the belief of weariness, destroy the lie of the "years that the locust hath eaten," unfold the reality of truth and beauty, and crown with gladness the path of a single individual who turns to it. If it sheds the heavenly radiance of its glorious release upon one's personal experience alone, its blessings would far outweigh all the seeming sacrifice and consecration needful to enter the secret place of its ministry. But it never stops there; as Paul has said, "None of us liveth to himself," and whether "one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." No human being of the humblest sort can live a thoughtfully kind life without the whole world being better for it. For true thoughts are emanations of divine Mind, of Principle, the Word of God, and kindness is a benediction everywhere.

Some one has said, "A little kindness does away with a very great deal of bitterness." How many a boy has found the whole day brighter because his dog with eager fondness leaped to greet him in the morning! Straightway all with whom he mingles, catch some measure of the love and joy that he reflects.

The bulk of mankind is, however, submerged so deeply in the beliefs of material sense, that the everpresence of infinite Love is totally uncomprehended. It needs to see Truth made practical in human experience and it is just this practical proof that the prayer of scientific understanding will afford, for prayer is demonstration.

To the Discoverer of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, this was unfolded through a long life of such patient self-abnegation as only those who go and do likewise can appreciate, and in a statement so clear that a little child may understand, Mrs. Eddy reveals the secret of this prevailing prayer. "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this." ("Pulpit and Press," p. 4.) And a little farther down on the same page she continues, "Who lives in good, lives also in God,—lives in all life, through all space. His is an individual kingdom, his diadem a crown of crowns. His existence is deathless, forever unfolding its eternal Principle. Wait patiently on illimitable Love, the lord and giver of life. Reflect this life, and with it cometh the full power of being. They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of Thy house."

Thus prayer is found to be the destruction of mortal fancies, the establishment of moral adjustment, but preeminent above everything as cause to effect it is the demonstration of at-oneness with God, infinite Mind.

Violeting

Now a few yards farther, and I reach the bank. Ah! I smell them already—their exquisite perfume steams and lingers in this moist, heavy air. Through this little gate, and along the green south bank of this green wheatfield, and they burst upon me, the lovely violets, in tenfold loveliness. The ground is covered with them, white and purple, enamelling the short dewy grass, looking but the more vividly colored under the dull, leaden sky. There they lie by hundreds, by thousands. In former years I have been used to watch them from the tiny green bud, till one or two stole into bloom. They never came on me before in such a sudden and luxuriant glory of simple beauty. . . . How beautifully they are placed too, on this sloping bank, with the palm branches waving over them, full of early bees, and mixing their honeyed scent with the more delicate violet odor! . . . And there, just by the old mossy roof, is a superb tuft of primroses, with a yellow butterfly hovering over them, like a flower floating on the air. What happiness to sit on this tuft of knoll, and fill my basket with the blossoms!—From "Our Village," by Mary Russell Mitford.

Snow at Break of Day

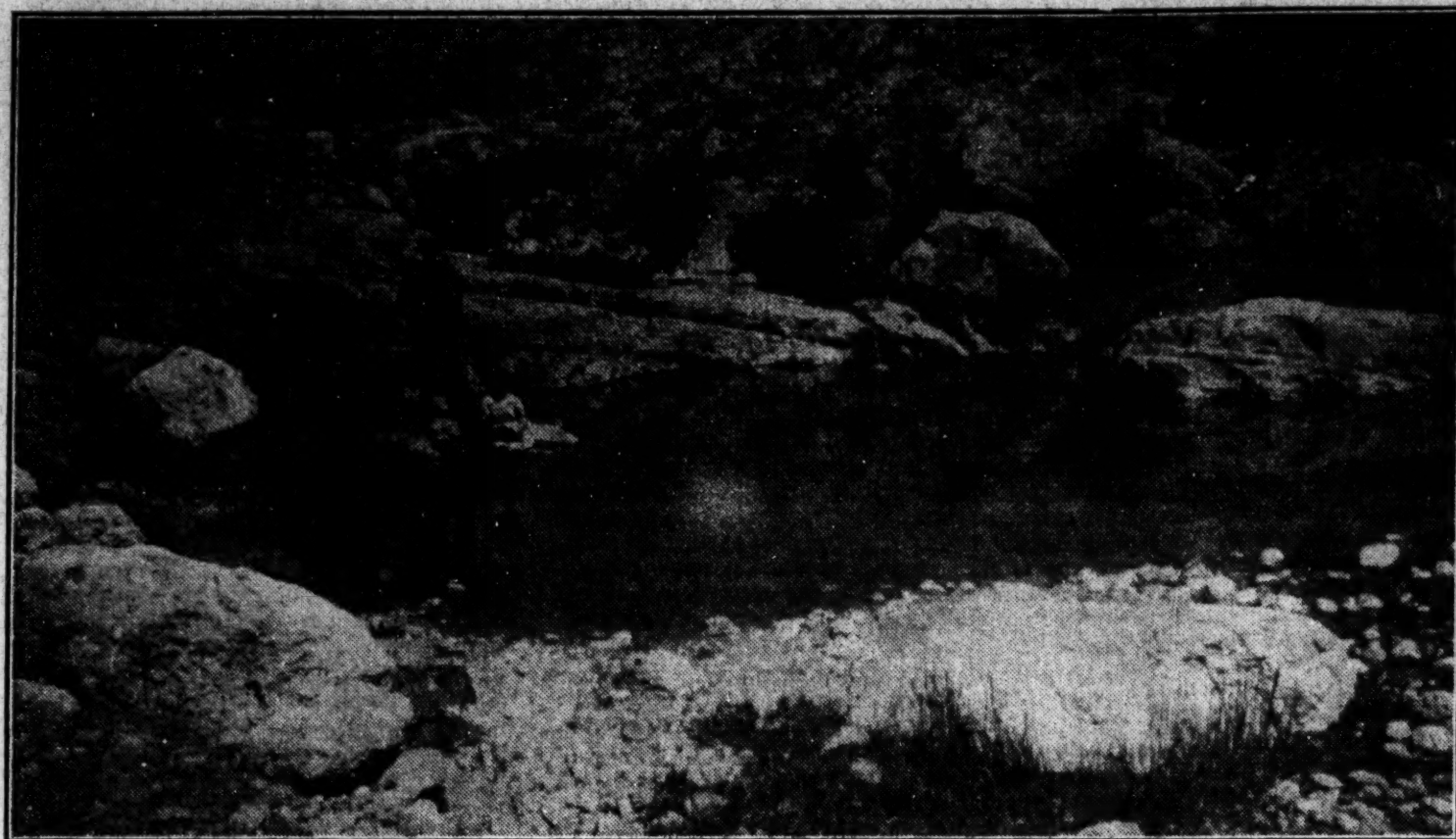
There blooms no bud in May
Can for its white compare
With snow at break of day.
On fields forlorn and bare.

For shadow it hath rose,
Azure, and amethyst;
And every air that blows
Dies out in beauteous mist.
It hangs the frozen bough
With flowers on which the night
Wheeling her darkness through
Scatters a starry light.
—Walter De La Mare.

A Horse-Yacht

"The boundary line between the Province of Quebec and New Brunswick, for a considerable part of its course, resembles the name of the coast; it is 'writ in water,'" declares Henry van Dyke in "Little Rivers." "But like his fame, it is water that never fails—the limpid current of the river Ristigouche."

"The railway crawls over it on a long bridge at Metapedia, and you are dropped in the darkness somewhere between midnight and dawn. When



At Ain Tara, where the Twenty-Third Psalm is said to have been written

you open your green window-shutters the next morning, you see that the village is a . . . hamlet, scattered along the track as if it had been shaken by chance from an open freight-car; it consists of twenty houses, three shops, and a discouraged church perched upon a little hillock like a solitary mourner on the anxious seat. The one comfortable and prosperous feature in the countenance of Metapedia is the house of the Ristigouche Salmon Club—an old-fashioned mansion, with broad, white piazza, looking over rich meadow-lands. Here it was that I found my friend Favonius . . . waiting to take me on his horse-yacht for a voyage up the river.

"Have you ever seen a horse-yacht? Sometimes it is called a scow; but that sounds common. Sometimes it is called a house-boat; but that is too English. What does it profit a man to have a whole dictionary full of language at his service, unless he can invent a new and suggestive name for his friend's pleasure-craft? The foundation of the horse-yacht—if a thing that floats may be called fundamental—is a flat-bottomed boat, some fifty feet long and ten feet wide, with a draft of about eight inches. The deck is open for fifteen feet aft of the place where the bowsprit ought to be; behind that it is completely covered by a house, cabin, cottage, or whatever you choose to call it, with straight sides and a peaked roof of a very early Gothic pattern. Looking in at the door you see, first of all, two coats, one on either side of the passage; then an open space with a dining table, a stove, and some chairs; beyond that a pantry with shelves, and a great chest for provisions. A door at the back opens into the kitchen, and from that another door opens into a sleeping-room for the boatmen. A huge wooden tiller curves over the stern of the boat, and the helmsman stands upon the kitchen-roof. Two canoes are floating behind, holding back, at the end of their long tow-ropes, as if reluctant to follow so clumsy a leader. . . .

"While we were stowing away our trunks and bags under the coats, and making an equitable division of the books upon the walls, the motive power of the yacht stood patiently upon the shore, stinking a hoof, now and then, or shaking a shaggy head in mild protest against the flies. . . . They were harnessed abreast, and fastened by a prodigious tow-rope to a short post in the middle of the forward deck. Their driver was a truculent, brigandish, bearded old fellow in long boots, a blue flannel shirt, and a black sombrero. He sat upon the middle horse, and some wild instinct of color had made him tie a big red handkerchief around his shoulders, so that the eyes of the beholder took delight in him. . . .

"Well, as I have said, we were haggling courteously over those hooks in the cabin, when the boat gave a lurch. The bow swung out into the stream. There was a scrambling and clattering of iron horse-shoes on the rough shingle of the bank; and when we looked out of doors, our house was moving up the river with the boat under it. . . .

"The Ristigouche is a noble stream, stately and swift and strong. It rises among the dense forests in the northern part of New Brunswick—a moist upland region, of never-falling springs and innumerable lakes—and pours a flood of clear, cold water one hundred and fifty miles northward and eastward through the hills into the head of the Bay of Chaleurs. There are no

tains in its course, but rapids everywhere. It is steadfast but not impetuous, quick but not turbulent, resolute and eager in its desire to get to the sea, like the life of a man who has a purpose.

"Too great for haste, too high for rivalry."

The wonder is where all the water comes from. But the river is fed by more than six thousand square miles of territory. From both sides the little brooks come dashing in with their supply. At intervals a larger stream, reaching away back among the moun-

tains like a hand with many fingers to gather

"The filtered tribute of the rough woodland,"

delivers its generous offering to the main current. . . .

"It must be confessed that the horse-yacht as a vehicle of travel is not remarkable in point of speed. Three miles an hour is not a very rapid rate of motion. But then, if you are not in a hurry, why should you care to make haste? . . .

"As soon as one learns to regard the horse-yacht as a sort of moving home, it appears admirable. There is no dust or smoke, no rumble of wheels, or shriek of whistles. You are gliding along steadily through an ever-green world; skirting the silent hills; passing from one side of the river to the other when the horses have to swim the current to find a good foothold on the bank. You are on the water, but not at its mercy, for your craft is not disturbed by the heaving of rude waves. . . . There is room enough to move about without falling overboard. You may sleep, or read, or write in your cabin, or sit upon the floating piazza in an arm-chair . . . while the cool breeze blows in your face and the musical waves go singing down to the sea."

As Always in Hawaii

We were destined to climb Haleakala—of which, you might say, East Maui consists. Everything in Hawaii has some superlative to distinguish it; and Haleakala is the largest extinct crater in the world. If I had had my doubts about Haleakala, I had them still more about Haleakala, especially as Haleakala meant a stiff seven miles on mule-back. . . .

If East Maui means only Haleakala and its slopes, West Maui means only a more diversified mountain group. The two halves of Maui, once separate islands, are now joined by a narrow strip of green earth not much above sea-level. Going from Lahaina to Wailuku, you skirt the West Maui mountains, the road winding along a hacked-out ledge hung high above the sea. Haleakala, opposite you, steadily refuses—like Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea—to look its height. It is usually tremendous luck for a mountain to rise straight from sea-level—witness Rainier and (I suppose) Fujiyama. Such peaks seem to tower like Everest. But these Hawaiian mountains are so vast, so broad-based, so gradually inclined, that they produce less effect of height than of mere bigness. East Maui is one mountain; Hawaii, you might say, is two mountains. Life blooms and clings on the vast maternal slopes.

Wailuku stands to windward between the West Maui range and the ocean; and Wailuku is drenched in green and heavenly cool. The Trade blows eternally through your rooms—a bland and tempered blast. At your very door is the entrance to the Iao Valley, which unites in a desperate and tantalizing perfection all the essential beauties of all the valleys you have seen or dreamed. The fantastic peaks rise ever ahead of you as you wind up the road beside the stream. As always in Hawaii, half the magic lies in the gorges that open on either side—so near, it seems, that you could stretch your hand into them, yet inaccessible for all that. They run back from the trail to a precipice with a waterfall; and no human being has

ever climbed that cliff or knows what lies just beyond. They are narrow and dark with a perpetual green twilight; and wandering perfumes invisibly gird them in. The Iao Valley is about the size of the Yosemite, and the photographers have done any justice to the Yosemite, the Iao Valley is by far the more beautiful. It works back into a tangle of peaks, and the trail stops suddenly at a bridge over the torrent. Thence you can only stare. Eventually you turn, having paid one those . . . farewells of the traveler.—From "Hawaii," by Katharine Fullerton Gerould.

The Twenty-Third Psalm

A Psalm of David

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me: thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

What Tom Saw on the Moors

"And now Tom was right away into the heather. . . . He saw great spiders there, with crowns and crosses marked on their backs, who sat in the middle of their webs, and when they saw Tom coming, shook them so fast that they became invisible," writes Charles Kingsley in "Water Babies." "Then he saw lizards, brown and grey and green. . . . And then, under a rock he saw a pretty sight—a great brown sharp-nosed creature, with a white tag to her brush, and round her, four or five, smutty little cubs, the funniest fellows Tom ever saw. She lay on her back, rolling about, and stretching out her legs, and head, and tail in the bright sunshine; and the cubs jumped over her, and ran round her, and nibbled her paws, and lugged her about by the tail; and she seemed to enjoy it mightily. . . . and then all ran back and up jumped Mrs. Vixen, and caught one up in her mouth, and the rest toddled after her, and into a dark crack in the rocks; and there was an end of the show."

"And next he had a fright; for as he scrambled up a sandy brow—whirpool-pool-cock-kick—something went off in his face, with a most horrid noise. He thought the ground had blown up, and the end of the world come."

"And when he opened his eyes (for he shut them very tight) it was only an old cock-grouse, who had been washing himself in sand, like an Arab, for want of water; and who, when Tom had all but trodden on him, jumped up, with a noise like the express train, leaving his wife and children to shift for themselves, like an old coward, and went off, screaming 'Cur-ru-uck, cur-ru-uck . . . cur-ru-uck-cock-kick—the end of the world is come—kick-kick-cock-kick.' He was always fancying that the end of the world was come, when anything happened which was farther off than the end of his own nose. But the end of the world was not come, though the old grouse-cock was quite certain of it."

"So the old grouse came back to his wife and family an hour afterwards, and said solemnly, 'Cock-kick; my dears, the end of the world is not quite come; but I assure you it is coming the day after tomorrow—cock.' But his wife had heard that so often that she knew all about it, and a little more."

A Japanese Artist's Methods

Kiyosai next began to discuss drawing, and, as he was speaking to an Englishman, English drawing in particular. "I hear that when artists in England are painting," he said, "if they are painting a bird, they stand that bird up in their back garden, or in their studio, and begin to paint it at once, then and there, never quite deciding what they are going to paint, never thinking of the particular pose

and action of the bird that is to be represented on the canvas. Now, suppose that bird suddenly moves one leg up—what does the English artist do then?" He could not understand how an English painter could paint with the model before him. I naturally told him that they copied what they saw; that they got over the difficulty as best they could. "I do not quite understand that," he said. "In my own practice I look at the bird; I want to paint him as he is. He has got a pose. Good! Then he suddenly puts down his head, and there is another pose. The bare fact of the bird being there in an altered pose would compel me to alter my idea; and so on, until at last I could paint nothing at all." I asked him what, then, was his method. "I watch my bird," he replied, "and the particular pose I wish to copy before I attempt to represent it. I observe that very closely until he moves and the attitude is altered. Then I go away and record as much of that particular pose as I can remember. Perhaps I may be able to put down only three or four lines; but directly I have lost the impression I stop. Then I go back again and study that bird until it takes the same position as before. And then I again try and retain as much as I can of it. In this way I began by spending a whole day in a garden watching a bird and its particular attitude, and in the end I have remembered the pose so well, by continually trying to represent it, that I am able to repeat it entirely from my impression—but not from the bird. It is a hindrance to have the model before me when I have a mental note of pose. What I do is, painting from memory, and it is a true impression. I have filled hundreds of sketch-books," he continued, "of different sorts of birds and fish and other things, and have at last got a facility, and have trained my memory to such an extent, that by observing the rapid action of a bird I can nearly always retain and produce it. By a lifelong training I have made my memory so keen that I think I may say I can reproduce anything I have once seen."

The painters always live with fish, and birds, and animals of different sorts. They have fish in bottles and in ponds in their gardens. I went to many studies in Japan, and I found each one with its ponds and fish in the little garden surrounding the studio, and birds as well. They always study nature, and I believe that is the keynote of their art.

The technique of Kiyosai's work was most fascinating. I had come away from England with all sorts of theories concerning the technical part of an artist's work, and when I got to Japan I found there was absolutely nothing that was not known to this man. His method of work, too, interested me exceedingly. To begin with, the assistant brought his stretcher of silk—a lovely piece of silk stretched across a wooden frame—and placed it in front of him. Then, taking a long burnt twig, he thought for a few minutes looking all the while at his silk—thought out his picture, indeed, before he put a single touch on his canvas. How different is this from the man who so often, with us, puts on a lot of hasty touches in the hope that they will suggest the picture! When this Jap saw his picture complete in his mind, he began with the little burnt twig to trace a few sure lines. I never saw such facility in my life. A few swift strokes indicated the outline on the silk of two black crows; then he took up his brush and began at once with the Indian ink, with full powerful color; and in about seven minutes he had completed a picture, superbly drawn and full of character

—a complete impression of two black crows, very nearly life-size, resting on the branch of a tree.—"Japan, A Record in Color," Mortimer Menpes and Dorothy Menpes.

The First Playhouse in England

The first playhouse built in England was erected in Blackfriars, in the year 1569 or 1570, about twenty years before Shakespeare commenced writing for the stage. Previously to this establishment of the "regular drama," there had been three different species of theatrical representations,—miracles or mysteries, . . .—moralities, which sprang from the mysteries, and approached nearer to regular plays, their characters being composed of allegorical personifications of virtues and vices;—and free translations from the classics performed at the inns of court, the public seminaries, and the universities.

In 1574, the queen licensed a company of actors, called the Earl of Leicester's Servants, to play throughout England, "for the recreation of her loving subjects, as for her own solace and pleasure when she should think good to see them." Theatres rapidly increased. In 1606, there were seven in London; in 1629, we believe there were seventeen. They were opposed, in an early stage of their career, by the Puritans and the graver counsellors of the sovereign. In 1583, at the time that Sir Philip Sidney published his Defence of Poesy, he could find little in their performances to approve. Though forbidden, after the year 1574, to be open on the Sabbath, the prohibition does not appear to have been effective during the reign of Elizabeth.

As the taste for theatrical exhibitions increased, the task of providing the theatres with plays became a profession. Most of the precursors, contemporaries, and successors of Shakespeare were young men of education, who came down to the city from the universities, to provide themselves with a living by whatever cunning there was in their brain and ten fingers. Some became actors as well as writers. The remuneration of the dramatist was small. . . .

Of those who preceded Shakespeare, the best known names (leaving Buckhurst and Still out of the list) are Lyly, Kyd, Nash, Greene, Lodge, and Marlowe. Much cannot be said in praise of these, if we except the latter. Lyly is full of daintiness and conceit, with sweet fancy and sentiment occasionally thrown in. He translates everything into quaint expression. Thus, his Endymion professes that "his thoughts are stitched to the stars."—"Essays and Reviews," Edwin P. Whipple.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1921

EDITORIALS

Extravagance, and the Responsibility

THAT is a timely challenge from Senator Borah, demanding to know by what authority or by what process of reasoning the Congress of the United States has been in the habit of appropriating large sums for the presidential inauguration ceremonies. Now, when the world is struggling to recover from the effects of a devastating war, there are others besides the Senator from Idaho who can see incongruity in a proposal to expend tens of thousands of dollars simply to make a great popular show out of the simple matter of changing presidents. Four years ago the amount appropriated for this grand display was \$70,000. Now there is talk of allowing the amount to run up to \$100,000. Such sums are far in excess of what inaugurations used to cost. Expenses of this nature commonly show a tendency to increase, as time goes on. Each new total, if allowed to go unchallenged, becomes only a stepping-stone to a greater aggregate. There must eventually be some check on things of this kind. Apparently the time is now ripe for it. In all reason, there should be some limitation, in advance, on the amount of public money that can be poured out for mere ceremonials. This year, of all years, is preeminently a time for avoiding waste. Before anything like \$100,000 is allowed to go to the financing of a great inaugural show, there should be a careful revision of the plans to the end that such money as may be actually appropriated shall be only what is necessary to meet the simple needs of the American public.

Some measure of the extravagance that is likely to mark the ceremonies, if no adequate checks are provided, is offered by the proposed use of the Pension Building for the inaugural ball. To the ordinary citizen of the United States there is something preposterous in any plan that involves the removal of the furniture from a great office building and the giving of a week or two of vacation, without loss of pay, to hundreds of employees who ordinarily serve the government there, merely that the building may be turned over to the decorators and made ready for the festivities of a single night. Tens of thousands of dollars are thus given over to providing an opportunity for dancing on a grand scale. It might be well to have some careful inquiry as to who really benefits from such an elaborate festivity. Obviously, very few indeed of those that foot the bills can have any opportunity to participate. And that dancing, provided at such an excessive expenditure of public money, can symbolize anything of importance to the American public seems doubtful at any time, but particularly at a time like the present, when half the world is living on charity.

This senatorial challenging of inauguration expenditures, however, is a symbol of the sort of challenge that should be made, just now, in all branches of the government, and practically in all countries. Estimates that are being put forward in Washington as a basis for presumably necessary expenditures for governmental purposes, give no indication whatever of a consciousness in departmental circles that there is now an imperative need for retrenchment. We are now in the third year following the end of the greatest war that the world has ever seen, yet the demand for money to be appropriated for the army, the navy, and fortifications, of the United States is practically five and one-half times what was thought necessary for all these services in 1916. That was the year just before the United States entered into the war, the year that marked the highest pre-war appropriation for such purposes. The amount now asked on these heads is \$1,414,467,768. The excess of the estimates over current appropriations for the army, the navy, and the sundry civil expenditures is more than \$935,000,000, and of this enormous increase of estimates more than \$615,000,000 is demanded for military and naval estimates and for the construction of army posts and works of defense. One might almost believe that the United States was again entering upon a great war program, instead of being in the process of working its way out of one. In the face of the greatest efforts that have ever been made to organize the world for peace, the United States is expanding its naval building program, recruiting its army to the maximum allowed by Congress instead of keeping the number of recruits in accord with the appropriation provided by Congress for army maintenance. In its proposal for army posts and forts it is clearly carrying on the war-energy that was developed only in the very presence of war, and projecting an increase of its war estimates into peace times.

Surely Congress must take a stand against such excessive expenses as those now proposed. The Republican floor leader of the House, Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, looks for a reduction of at least \$350,000,000 in the estimates now before Congress. Certainly there will have to be drastic cutting if the expenditures are to be kept within reason. There must be some united action to bring about a return to former measures of value. It is not so many years ago that \$1,000,000,000 was felt to be an extreme total for governmental appropriations in any one session of Congress. The war needs taught men to take far wider measures than this. But the war is over. War prices are coming down. Wages are dropping from the high levels of the war. Instead of more jobs than men, industry is discovering more men than jobs. Many nations are on the verge of bankruptcy. Yet governments still seem unmindful of the changed conditions. Governments conspicuously still revel in the stupendous figures that they first learned to juggle with when confronted by the imperative needs of the war. But governments must awaken to the needs of this present era of reconstruction. There is a growing need for true patriotism, now no less than in those days when men were called to the training camps and battle fronts. At the moment, extravagance and excess are the enemies that must be met and overcome. Not all the evidences of wealth in particular places can blind the eyes of statesmen to the knowledge that a

devastated world now lies waiting to be reconstituted and reconstructed; that the horrible losses of war are now, so far as possible, to be made good; that misery and want, now well-nigh universal, are piteously beseeching assistance. In such an era, more than ever before, waste is little less than criminal, extravagance of any sort is to be deplored. The same unanimity that won the war should be everywhere called into effect for the repair of war's ravages. As the government which presumably enjoys the greatest immediate command of wealth, the Government of the United States cannot be unmindful of its responsibility.

Korea Again

SOME eighteen months ago, Professor Hulbert, the well-known educationist, giving evidence before the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in regard to conditions in Korea, made a remarkable statement. He insisted that there was no right solution of the Korean question except the restoration of complete independence, and he warned the committee that unless such independence was secured, "the world must look on and see the rapid extinction of a nation of 18,000,000 people who are intrinsically far more civilized than are the Japanese themselves." Now there were, no doubt, many, at that time, who regarded the latter part of this statement as no more than an excusable piece of hyperbole. But the fact of the matter is that Professor Hulbert meant exactly what he said. He did not mean that even Japan could succeed, by massacre or any other means, in exterminating the Koreans, but he did mean that by the terrible method of "absorption," coupled with massacre, outrage, and a deliberate policy of debauching the people, Japan could bring about the extinction of the Korean nation.

Now, few men are more unquestionably entitled to a hearing on Korea than Professor Hulbert. It was he who was sent by the State Department at Washington to assist in the installation of an educational system in Korea, some twenty-four years ago, at the time of the conclusion between Korea and the United States of "a treaty of amity and commerce," and it was he who, in 1904, acted as Korea's intermediary when she appealed to the United States against the gathering onslaught of Japanese aggression. Professor Hulbert knows the Korean very thoroughly, and he knows the Japanese very thoroughly. What he told the Foreign Relations Committee he has emphasized and supplemented, on several occasions, since, and in spite of all the secrecy and silence with which Japan has succeeded in surrounding the whole matter, there can be little doubt that the "absorption policy" is actually being carried into effect. Every now and again, an article will make its way into the western press, and make its passage through the western press, describing the good things that Japan is doing in Korea, the reforms she is instituting, and the benefits of education and efficiency she is bringing to the Koreans. Every now and again an unsuspecting western public will find on the program of its picture theater a film affording the most conclusive evidence possible of these beneficent changes. Before the coming of the Japanese, all is squalor and poverty of the most abject kind. Now, happiness and prosperity are to be seen on all hands. To a public so instructed, Professor Hulbert's grim summing up of the whole question at Cleveland, some months ago, "For every tree Japan has planted, she has sold a pound of morphine," may seem almost absurd in its intransigence. Nevertheless, those who know Japan best know how little he exaggerates. And so the latest word from Korea, telling of renewed outrage and massacre, occasions no surprise.

There is, however, something monotonous about it all, as there is about all outrage. What Japanese soldiers did in the Hunchun district of Korea, a few weeks ago, they have done, again and again, in other parts of the country, during the past two years. The burning of thirty-two villages, the massacre of the male inhabitants, reported recently by the Korean Commission in Washington, only add a few more to a list of such burnings and massacres already long. It is true that the Japanese Government has officially denied the "incident," in spite of the fact that the whole story was practically admitted by its own representative sent to investigate the matter, but such denials deceive nobody. The work of massacre is evidently going forward, and Professor Hulbert's prediction is being steadily fulfilled. For when it is not massacre it is absorption. As a prominent Korean explained, some time ago, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Korean language is not tolerated in Korean schools. The teaching of Korean history is prohibited, whilst the Japanese authorities have already made a methodical collection of all Korean books and literature in public archives and private libraries, and burnt them, with one object in view, namely, the stamping out of anything and everything distinctively Korean. Finally Christianity, which is regarded by Japan in Korea as "a force hostile to the success of Japan," unless "controlled" by the Japanese authority, has been the subject of systematic attack.

Such a recital of wrongs might be continued indefinitely, and, whilst it is necessary that the world should be constantly reminded of these things, still the great question quickly obtrudes itself, What can be done about it? At first glance, it is not an easy one to answer. The world acquiesced in Japan's annexation of Korea some ten years ago. Korea, with its name changed to Chosen, is theoretically an integral part of the Japanese Empire. Japan, in theory at any rate, shelters herself behind the sacrosanctity of her domestic affairs from outside interference. It is true that the annexation act of 1910 was utterly immoral, and that to effect it Japan broke her own solemn engagement to respect the independence of Korea, but the attitude of the rest of the world about that time was admirably expressed by a well-known American statesman in the words: "To be sure, by treaty it was solemnly covenanted that Korea should remain independent. But Korea itself was helpless to enforce the treaty, and it was out of the question to suppose that any other nation, with no interests of its own at stake, would do for the Koreans what they were utterly unable to do for themselves." There still, however, remains a very great

force, which every one may help to bring to the aid of the Korean people in their struggle against the tyranny of Japan, and that is the force of public opinion. The one thing that Japan needs, above all others, for the accomplishment of her designs in Korea and elsewhere is the shelter of silence, and it is just this shelter of silence that an enlightened public opinion should steadily refuse to afford her.

Teaching Maori Children

A VERY gratifying feature in the domestic policy of New Zealand is the really devoted way in which the government is grappling with the problem of native education. The question is a peculiarly interesting one, for there is no need to force education on the Maori. They are quick to see the advantages it has to offer, and the Maori child is bright and intelligent. Nevertheless, the problem is not without its difficulties, chief amongst which is undoubtedly the language question. There is no racial feeling against the education of Maori children and white children together. There are, indeed, over 500 schools, scattered throughout the country, where the attendance is mixed. Still, it has been found in practice that where a considerable number of the Maori children attending a school have, first of all, to be taught English, the general instruction of the school is seriously retarded.

In these circumstances, the advisability of establishing a larger number of native schools is coming to be recognized. Already there are over a hundred such schools throughout the Dominion, and these are supplemented by five primary mission schools, whilst more advanced education is provided at ten boarding schools. The total number of children receiving instruction in these ways is about 10,000, at an annual cost to the government of some £50,000. So far, the government has not attempted anything in the nature of secondary education for Maori children, but a number of secondary schools actually exist, being maintained by various denominational bodies, the government taking a hand in the work by providing a number of scholarships for Maori children possessing the requisite qualifications.

Perhaps the most striking effect of this widespread effort to meet what is recognized as a binding obligation is seen in the civilizing effect of the village school on a countryside. The village school becomes a small center of culture. It is made as attractive as possible, not only in the building itself but in its surroundings, and the daily association of the child with such conditions cannot fail to have an excellent effect. Then the influence of the school does not stop with the child. He carries his lessons of tidiness and cleanliness home with him, and, everywhere, the tendency is noticeable amongst the parents to regard the school as a social center.

At the present time, the work of the native secondary schools is confined almost entirely to such subjects as the boy or girl will find of immediate practical value. The boys are instructed chiefly in such things as agriculture and woodwork, whilst the girls are given a thorough instruction in the more practical lessons of domestic economy. Children who have graduated from the village to the secondary school generally show a strong aptitude for these subjects, and the results are likely to be most gratifying. The New Zealand Government has evidently discovered the true way of solving the native problem, and is determined to follow it.

The Passing of the Private Library

THE world regards books as a luxury. They come, in popular estimation, not only after bacon and butter, but after the theater and the football field. Yet herein is the world wrong. The book, in the necessity of things, may come after bread and milk, but it should come before bacon and even butter. Man, said the great Teacher, does not live by bread alone. He lives by thinking; thinking, if you like, that he needs bread, and needs bacon, but by thinking all the same. Therefore, is it necessary that he should be at least as careful for the sustenance of his mind, as for the sustenance of his body and wherewithal he shall be clothed. Because of this the arrival of the dear book is not a matter which can be lightly passed over as une affaire Bodley. It is an affair of vital importance to the race, although it may as well be admitted, for a beginning, that it is not a particle of good scolding the world for its ignorance. The only sane thing is to educate it.

Now there is one extraordinary gap in the armor of the "everyday young man,"

"Who's fond of his dinner,
And doesn't get thinner
On bottled beer and chops."

a gap which seems to have escaped the notice even of the publisher and bookseller, unless he is too delicate to notice it, and that is that if the cost of books has gone up so have salaries. The "everyday young man," then, is not placed at such a disadvantage in buying books as might at first sight appear, and therefore is the call for education on the subject rendered more than ever a necessity. For the "everyday young man," it must further be advanced, by way of extenuation, is not much of a thinker, hence his unblinking appetite for "bottled beer and chops." He is, to a large extent, virgin soil for the cultivation of the publisher and the bookseller, and he is due the most intelligent consideration.

Unfortunately, there is a class of publisher and bookseller which imagines that you must always approach the fallow intellect with something sensational or utterly foolish. Hence the vogue of the wishy-washy novel and the binding which resembles, rather the lid of a chocolate box. An education undertaken in such a spirit can only conduce to a race of novelette readers or chocolate eaters, neither of which are of the fiber of the tribe of the book-buyer. Your real book-buyer is generally one who has been reared on good literature; who has read "Robinson Crusoe" in his nursery, Scott and Dickens between his lessons, and Shakespeare and Boswell, mixed with "golden Greek," in his college room. These, of course, are only names shot like arrows at a venture, but they come at least from some Ulysses bow. Read, therefore, the book circulars, read more particularly the blatant ready-made "notices" scandalously sandwiched

into volumes sent out for review, and it will become apparent, in a moment, that the process of education should begin in some publishing houses and in many book-shops.

It is no good imagining that writers and manufacturers of books are going to work for a pittance or at a loss in order that the everyday young man may consume more bottled beer and a greater supply of chops. Consequently, unless the world is really anxious to experiment in mental starvation, it had better awake to what has been expressed as the passing of the private library. Schemes, such as a "Buy a book a week," will wither like the green bay tree, because they are exotic, and because so many booksellers, being what it is usual to describe as human, will work off their surplus stocks on the unsuspicious "everyday" one, thus converting a potential book-buyer into a wild patron of the "movies" and the restaurant. Still the passing of the private library has to be stayed, in the interests of the publishers and the book-sellers even more than of the reader. The reader may indemnify himself in a measure by a subscription to the lending library, but every unnecessary lending library means a diminished sale for the publisher and bookseller. Such diminished sales can, however, have but one ending, disaster to the publishing business, and so to the interests of all those concerned for books and education in every one of their many phases. Such a disaster would herald a return to the days of the patron, and the rebirth of Mæcenæ in the twentieth century is unthinkable.

Editorial Notes

MORE international alliances are foreshadowed in the New Year. At present, besides the League of Nations, there is the little entente, the Franco-Italian entente in relation to Greece, the Belgo-French understanding about the perpetual bog of German aggression; the Anglo-Japanese Treaty; the Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement, and so forth. What will happen when President-Elect Harding seeks to draw all the nations together within the orbit of a revived Hague Peace Conference is difficult to gauge. The natural inference to be drawn is that the multiplicity of cooks will spoil the international broth. But so long as the forces of disunion manifest themselves among the nations, so long will they be forced to seek that self-protection which was the very essence of the old diplomacy.

THE Fifty-Seven have appealed to the Ninety-Three! Which being interpreted means that Oxford professors to that number have signified to Germany's Ninety-Three intellectuals who signed the labored apology for Prussia's Weltkrieg their readiness to forget the past, and to resume with a clean slate the work of international co-operation and the pursuit of common intellectual ideals. And what said the signers of the famous war document? Hear three of the "recantations." Reinhardt, the producer, will recall his signature, if others will do the same, in the interests of future cooperation. — Weingartner mildly condemns the signers for believing "everything that was said under the pickelhaube and the upturned mustache." Hauptmann protests that his fellow-intellectuals are men of idealistic minds and unsophisticated temperaments! One is tempted to ask: Was the appeal worth the trouble? The French say their intellectuals would not have made such a mistake as did the Oxford professors!

THE speech recently delivered in Washington by Paul S. Reinsch, former United States Minister in China, on the subject of "Secret Diplomacy," was an able contribution to the consideration of an apparently complex question. It was so, however, chiefly because Mr. Reinsch evidently refused to regard the question as complex. He refused to admit that there were any remedies for secret diplomacy short of abolition. All proposed remedies were, at best, palliatives. "Methods," Mr. Reinsch declared, "cannot change unless the motive of the national action changes in the direction of recognizing that the interests which nations have in common are actually more important than those which they have separately." It is century-old teaching, of course, but Mr. Reinsch is to be none the less commended on that account for reiterating it.

A GOOD case seems to have been made out by the Mayor of Honolulu for immediate attention to the educational needs of native Hawaiians, if these people are not to be allowed to pass altogether out of significance in the economic life of their island group. No doubt the Mayor can win many supporters for his contention that "the islanders' love of music and predilection for the sea should be met with special opportunity for musical instruction and training in seamanship. Not so readily, however, will it be admitted that the old-time pursuit of fishing, as an insular occupation, is reason enough why modern Hawaiians should be specially educated with respect to fishing and fisheries. If the ocean itself is not sufficient inducement for the island folk to continue as fishermen, it may be reasonably doubted that any kind of schooling could make fishermen of them.

"STUNTING," in other words, spinning, rolling, looping or executing other evolutions involving unnecessary risks in civil flying are not to be undertaken by any Canadian pilot unless he is flying alone. Such is the gist of recent amendments to Canadian air regulations. Evidently the Dominion Government considers there is nothing to be gained by taking needless hazards and that prohibiting stunting will induce the realization that aviation does not involve or require taking risks. Of course, in military aviation it is quite different, and stunting is essential for safety in air fighting. So far as civil flying is concerned it is to be hoped that other countries will follow the example of Canada and officially frown on any tendency on the part of pilots to "show off."

WHILE Europe is still fooling with a sword, the United States is tinkering with unparalleled battleships. The fooling is more or less to save the present generation: the tinkering to place a more formidable weapon in the hands of the next. It looks as though it were time to reconsider Senator Borah's proposed five-year truce in armaments, if the world is not to be once more faced by the superman with a big gun.